

NEWS OF CHINA

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

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F. H. WOOD DIES; WAS UCR HEAD

Distinguished Lawyer Served China Relief Since 1942

Frederick H. Wood, who was chairman of the Board of Directors of United China Relief, died on December 28 in New York City.

Mr. Wood, one of the country's leading corporation lawyers, had been associated with United China Relief activities since March, 1942, when he became Chairman of the Greater New York Committee. In that capacity he headed the group's local drive for funds for two successive years. Mr. Wood had also served as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of United China Relief, and at the last meeting of the Board, in November, he was named Chairman.

During his years of relief work for China, in his several posts in United China Relief, Mr. Wood organized many fund-raising events, and was active in the Citizens' Committee which presented Mme. Chiang Kai-shek to New York City in the giant rally held last Spring in Madison Square Garden. He was chairman of that meeting.

Distinguished Lawyer

Mr. Wood, a partner in the firm of Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine & Wood, also was executive chairman of the National War Fund in New York City and chairman of the board of trustees of Town Hall.

At various times, Mr. Wood represented the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, Fifth Avenue Coach Company, Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, Sinclair Refining Corporation, several large motion-picture producers and many other corporations.

Mr. Wood was born at Lebanon, Me., on Jan. 2, 1877, the son of

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恭賀新禧



HAPPY NEW YEAR!

These Chinese war orphans, shown here at a New Year's party, have traveled a long road since they were picked up, homeless, half-starved and ragged. Their faces tell the story. Thousands like these, who receive vocational training as they grow older, will play their part in China's postwar reconstruction.

China Builds Factories, Highways And Industries

The New Year finds Free China well started on a program of development and reconstruction that is expected to produce more advantages for her 450 million people than they have ever had in China's long history.

Since Japan started her invasion of China six and a half years ago, and pushed her people and industries from the East into the remote, undeveloped western province, more than 50,000 miles of new highways have been built.

One new highway, that connects Chungking, China's war-time capital, with Soviet Russia is almost 2,000 miles long, and was built by roadgangs that included 100,000 women.

When Japan's invasion made inevitable her seizure of China's main industries, 42,000 skilled laborers and technicians moved 12,000 tons of machinery into the interior, and today 3,000 new factories are in operation in the West.

Land Reclaimed

More than 250 land reclamation projects have developed 335,000 formerly arid or unused acres, which today are helping to feed China's 60 million refugees.

Before Japan's invasion, oil was known to exist only in Manchuria. Today oil wells in Kansu Province are producing 5,000,000 gal-

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HAPPY 4,641! "KUNG HSI!"

Chinese Will Celebrate Traditional New Year On January 25th

The Chinese New Year is here again!

On January 25, Chinese in this country as in China will celebrate the ancient and historic New Year's Day and the start of the 4,641st year, as reckoned by the old lunar calendar. By this reckoning, time is measured by the moon's journey around the earth, rather than by the earth's course around the sun.

After establishment of the Republic, the lunar New Year was officially abolished—and banned—in an effort to rid New China of all vestiges of the despotic emperors. But the Government's ban was as successful as would be an attempt, here, to overthrow Christmas. And when the people continued to celebrate, giving devious reasons, publicly, for their merry-making, the Chinese Government decided to create a "Spring Festival," and that is what the modern Chinese now officially celebrate when they—and everybody else—know that they're celebrating the ancient New Year.

War Hits New Year

This year's celebrations by the Chinese colonies in the United States are apt to lack several old-time features that made Chinese New Year's Day such a colorful and noisy affair.

The merry lion dances may not be given: a war casualty. The long, writhing fire-breathing paper beasts, usually "danced" by teams of energetic young men to the accompaniment of gongs, won't have enough young blood to man them. Most of the young Chinese are in the U. S. Army.

Lack of food exports from China will cut down the usually-elaborate (Continued on Page 3)

Blood Bank Staff Made Officers in Chinese Army

The Chinese Army has conferred officers' commissions upon the eight staff members of the Chinese Blood Bank, who are expecting momentarily to leave the United States for China. The Blood Bank, established by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, probably will be set up in Yunnan Province, where it will serve wounded soldiers engaged in the Burma fighting.

Honorary officers' commissions have been given to Dr. Chien-lung Yi, who is director of the Chinese Blood Bank; and to his assistants, Dr. C. S. Fan and Louis de Fott.

Commissions of first lieutenantcy in the Chinese Army have been given to the five young women members of the Blood Bank staff: Dr. Louetta Chen, Adet Lin, Betty Eng, Jean Chum Liu, head nurse; and to Ruth Derr, the only American Blood Bank staff member. Miss Derr was born in China.

Helped by Navy

The United States Navy, the American Red Cross and two hospitals in Washington, D.C., made it possible for the Chinese Blood Bank to observe the newest medical procedures used in the taking

of blood and in the application of plasma.

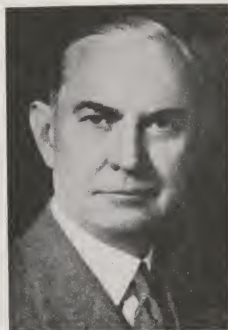
During a three-day trip to the Nation's capital, the Blood Bank staff spent a day inspecting the Blood and Plasma Department of the National Naval Medical Center. Under the guidance of Capt. L. R. Newhouser of the Navy they visited the Plasma Drying Laboratory of the Naval Hospital, at Bethesda, Md., checking plasma-preparing methods, and receiving special instruction in the care of the rubber tubing used in blood-taking. Due to the rubber shortage in China, this information is expected to be of great aid to the Chinese Blood Bank in their operations in China.

Learn Navy Secrets

Because of the Blood Bank's new official connection with the Chinese Army, U.S. Naval medical authorities revealed to the Blood Bank's members several important new developments in military medicine, which are as yet military secrets.

Blood Bank Members also visited the major Red Cross Bleeding Station in Washington, and received information about a new composition sheeting to replace bed linens.

At the Garrington Municipal



Frederick H. Wood

Hospital they witnessed the administering of plasma.

In New York, the Blood Bank members took a special course in clinical uses of plasma.

They also received some instruction in the making of penicillin, since the same dehydrating machine used in the making of plasma is also used in penicillin manufacture. The Blood Bank will have the only dehydrating machine in China.

During their Washington visit, the Blood Bank members were entertained at tea by Ambassador Wei Tao-ming and at luncheon by the American Red Cross.

F. H. WOOD DIES; WAS UCR HEAD

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Frederick Ansel and Mary Calista Hill Wood. He was graduated from the University of Kansas in 1897, and received his law degree there two years later. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Kansas and Missouri. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1904.

Taught at Kansas University

After starting his practice in Lawrence, Kan., Mr. Wood moved his office to Kansas City, Mo. He passed two years as an assistant professor of law at the University of Kansas and engaged in general practice until 1910. From then until 1913 he was general counsel for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, with offices in St. Louis.

In 1913 he came to New York as general counsel to the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Wood was a trustee of the Nightingale-Bamford School and of the Practising Law Institute, both of New York. He was a member of the American and New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers Association, Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa.

"KNOW YOUR FRIENDS" DISPLAY TO BE SHOWN IN 50 CITIES



This is the China division of a three-part picture display, depicting conditions in three of the United Nations, China, Russia and Great Britain. The exhibit, prepared by Life Magazine for the National War Fund, aims to help Americans get better acquainted with our Allied friends and will be shown in fifty of our largest cities. Local United China Relief chairmen will be informed of exhibition dates so they can tie in the local showing with committee activities.

Member of The National War Fund

THE CHINA FRONT

Chinese troops, supported by Chinese and American flyers under Major General Clare L. Chenaunt, Commander of the 14th Air Force in China, won one of their greatest victories of the war in early December when they wrested from the Japanese control of the important Rice Bowl region of Central China.

Recapture by the Chinese of their important city of Changteh, in Hunan Province—often called the "gateway to Chungking"—was of far-reaching military importance: it inflicted a serious military setback to Japan, forestalling any serious Japanese offensive towards Chungking; and it safeguarded for China its vast food supply center, which is also a territory of great strategic value.

Commenting on General Chenaunt's account of the Japanese rout at Changteh, the *New York Herald Tribune* said:

"The word of no man in China is more dependable. It will, therefore, be impossible for any long-range observer in this country to say of this Japanese failure . . . that they went where they wanted to go.

"This ought to put a period, for a while at least, to all mutterings about the inability of the Chinese to stop the Japanese and about the ability of the latter to stop where it suits them to go in China, take any position they want, and either hold or release their winnings as their high strategy dictates. This was no sham battle. The Japanese were stopped, beaten, thrown out of their most important positional gain of the campaign."

CHINESE ADOPTED BY CONNECTICUT WOMAN

Mrs. Marie Peterson, who runs a boardinghouse in New Britain, Conn., has adopted a 20-year-old Chinese, Harry Lew.

As the *N. Y. Herald-Tribune* of Dec. 16 tells the story, all the boys who lived in Mrs. Peterson's boardinghouse called her "Ma" except Harry, who was shy. However, when Harry joined the Army Air Forces, Mrs. Peterson got a letter written by him in camp, and it began, much to her delight, "Dear Ma." She replied promptly, beginning her letter, "Dear Son."

After some weeks of correspondence, Harry wrote: "I wish I were really your son." Mrs. Peterson took this to heart, and when Harry was home recently on furlough, she took legal steps to make him her adopted son.

WE THANK THEE . . .



Small Chinese children, typical of the hundreds now being looked after in homes maintained throughout Free China by the China's Children Fund, show gratitude for the rice they are about to eat. The China's Children Fund, whose headquarters are in Richmond, Va., is affiliated with United China Relief.

Chinese New Year On Way:
Happy 4,641! "Kung Hsi!"

(Continued from Page 1)
orate Chinese menus on New Year's day. War casualties in the culinary field include bamboo shoots, bamboo lining (used in soups), snow ears (a tasty fungus), Chinese mushrooms, bird's nest soup. And a shortage of glutinous rice will cut down the usually mountainous assortment of pastries.

Debts Are Erased

But war cannot hurt the New Year's spirit, which as always will mean new clothes, much visiting, money for the children—as well as several sentimental observances which are intensely practical.

Small debts not settled by New Year's Day, for instance, are automatically erased. A frenzy of bill collection naturally takes place on New Year's Eve—and many mean people find it convenient to stay away from their usual haunts.

Once the New Year has dawned, however—and for fifteen days thereafter—"Let bygones be bygones" becomes the spirit of all personal relationships. Chinese try not to be rude, or sharp-spoken, or cross or unkind during this period of "armistice," which applies especially to home relationships. Children have a veritable two-weeks course in good manners during New Year's time—and parents mind their "p's and q's" too. It is actually bad luck to say a word that is uncomplimentary to man, beast or the weather.

Parents with married daughters always send nice gifts to them at New Year's, and they always give their smaller children jingling pocket change. Since all relatives are supposed to give money gifts, wrapped in red paper to grandchildren, nieces and nephews, on New Year's Day, this is financially profitable for the younger generation.

Chase Evil Spirits

In China, New Year's Day will undoubtedly find all streets littered with the red, green and gold papers from exploded fire crackers, for fire crackers go off all day long, chasing evil spirits away.

And in China the picturesque ceremony of the "kitchen god" will be held a week before New Year's Day. The god is a silver-paper effigy who watches over the household. After a feast which is supposed to create a good impression on him and to send him off in high good humor, the kitchen god goes to heaven to make a report on the family's conduct. The family always speeds him away with a large piece of chewy candy, intended to keep the god's mouth busy so he won't be indiscreet in his remarks. On New Year's Eve, he supposedly returns to his kitchen altar.

On New Year's Day, everyone in China (and here too) eats dried melon seeds, for they symbolize many offspring; red dates, a symbol of fertility; "nien-kaio," a pas-

ORPHANAGE HAS COTTAGE SYSTEM

Family Relationships
Will Be Encouraged
In Koloshan Home

The war orphanage at Koloshan, one of the 38 sponsored by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, is being re-organized into a cottage system, under which the children are to have new "mothers" and "brothers and sisters," and will live in an atmosphere as much as possible like that of their homes before the war disrupted them. It is hoped that the cottage plan can be set up in all the orphanages eventually.

Under the new plan, groups of orphans will live in small houses, each under the care of one or two cottage mothers, now being trained in special courses in Chungking. The cottages, grouped to form a community in itself, will have a common garden, dining and assembly rooms, kindergarten and nurseries.

The children will share responsibility for raising vegetables, caring for the community grounds and farm animals. Cottage mothers will mend the children's clothes, sing and read to them and otherwise take over a mother's role.

Studies made in America and Great Britain, as well as in China, indicate that the cottage plan is a great improvement over institutional care. It has been shown that children suffer little from actual war conditions but greatly from the loss of personal family relationships.

China Aid Council of United China Relief, through which American funds are sent to help support Mme. Chiang's work for the war orphans, is encouraging the cottage plan and hopes to see it instituted widely.

try, because the Chinese words also mean "high position"; and dumplings, a symbol of perfection.

At the close of fifteen days, the New Year's festivities end with an elaborate parade of lanterns. Many lanterns, made of bamboo and parchment, have the shape of fish. For the word for fish in Chinese has a sound that also means "prosperity" or "abundance."

On New Year's Day, the Chinese say "Kung Hsi!"—or "Congratulations"—each one congratulating the other on being a year older. They also say: "Hsin Nien Ju I!"—"A New Year As You Wish."

So, "Kung Hsi!" friends, and "Hsin Nien Ju I!"

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

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MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children Fund; Institution for the Chinese Blind.

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VAST IMPORTS OF MACHINERY ARE ANTICIPATED BY CHINA

China is looking forward to large-scale imports of capital goods and machinery which will be needed by her heavy industries. This statement was made in a recent article in the *Weekly Shipping Journal* by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

The modernization of China's national economy will call for extensive machinery for mining, metallurgy, tool-making, ship-building and power plants, wrote Dr. Koo. It will also call for large imports of automobiles, lorries, locomotives and engines of all kinds, he said.

Due to China's recent important increase in her food production, under the stimulus of the new Food Ministry, post-war food imports — which before the war amounted to 27 percent of China's total imports — will be reduced and possibly discontinued, Dr. Koo wrote. But this contemplated curtailment "will not," as Dr. Koo pointed out, "reduce the total volume of China's foreign imports."

Invites Foreign Capital

Speaking of China's approaching industrialization, Dr. Koo wrote:

"Foreign collaboration in the form of capital and technical skill will be cordially welcomed. With the abolition of the extra-territorial jurisdiction which was enjoyed by foreign nationals of all classes in China, there is no longer any ground for apprehension lest an undue proportion of foreign investment should undermine the country's political as well as her economic independence. . . In a word, it has become China's fixed resolve to achieve economic reconstruction at all costs, and within the shortest time possible."

Speaking of specific needs of machinery and materials, Dr. Koo makes an interesting prophecy, when he writes:

"At the same time we shall take all machinery and materials we need for industrialization from Japan, as a compensation for the destruction Japan caused us during the war."

The Syracuse-in-China organization has established a fund for exchanges of scholars after the war. Syracuse University graduates in Chungking are organized as an Alumni Club, with Bishop W. Y. Chen as president.

NAMES IN THE NEWS



Dr. P. Z. King

One of the youngest of China's high Government officials is Dr. P. Z. King. After serving as deputy director of the National Health Administration for many years, Dr. King became the Director-General in 1940 at the age of 47 years. He studied medicine at Chiba, Japan, and did graduate work in the field of public health at John Hopkins.

The National Health Administration has the gigantic task of safeguarding and promoting civilian health. Under Dr. King's able direction it has carried out a noteworthy program of epidemic prevention which has greatly aided China's war effort. Dr. King gives a share of the credit for his achievements to the financial and moral support of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. In a letter to Dr. Co Tui, 1st Vice-President of the Bureau, Dr. King said, "I accepted the wartime post of Director General of the National Health Administration two and a half years ago with fear and trembling. I predicted my lot to be a difficult one. I can truthfully say now my lot has not been half as bad as expected, thanks to your generous support and that of other directors of ABMAC."

A modest, unassuming man, Dr. King lives with his attractive wife and four children in an apartment attached to his offices at Hsin-Chiao in Chungking. The NHA is one of the few government agencies to provide living quarters for employees. Dr. King finds that living side by side with his employees promotes greater harmony and efficiency in the important work in which they are engaged together.

TENNYSON CHANG IS NEW UCR ASSOCIATE

Yung-ching Wei Resigns; Will Direct Y.M.C.A. School in China

Dr. Yung-ching Wei, who was associated for six months with United China Relief, has started back to Free China. He will go to Chengtu, Szechwan Province, where he will be connected with Yenching University and also with the Y.M.C.A.

Dr. Wei's chief work during the coming months will be directorship of a school that will be set up in Chengtu for the training of Y.M.C.A. secretaries.

Dr. Wei's position as Executive Associate with United China Relief will be filled by Tennyson Pohsun Chang, who for the past three years has served as Deputy Consul of the Chinese Government to Nicaragua.

After being graduated from the Nankai school in Tientsin, Mr. Chang studied political science and sociology at the University of Southern California. He received an M.A. degree in International Law at Columbia University, then continued his studies at Georgetown University. Mr. Chang's diplomatic appointment to Nicaragua came before he could complete work for his doctorate.

Mr. Chang is known as a forceful and charming speaker.

U. S. DISASTER RELIEF AIDS CHINA REFUGEES

Disaster relief for Chinese victims of bombings, famines and floods continues to provide an important use for funds of the Church Committee for China Relief, distributed in China by its American Advisory Committee. This Committee, one-third of whom are Catholics, is made up of American missionaries and Chinese Christians. All are volunteer relief workers.

Disaster relief funds are spent for food, emergency housing and medical aid, and for projects that will make their operators self-supporting.

In the latter category, and recently aided, were a Hongkong college graduate, a refugee Canton mechanic, refugee carpenters from Burma, a group of refugee spinners and some 20,000 farmers' families in famine-stricken Honan Province. In all cases the original loans were repaid.

Aid is also given to thousands moving from stricken areas.

NEW BOOKS

THE FLOWER DRUM AND OTHER CHINESE SONGS. Compiled by C. H. Chen and S. H. Chen. John Day. Paperbound, \$1.60; in cloth, \$2.50.

Husband and wife have collaborated in this book, Mrs. Chen writing the music and her husband the English translations of these famous Chinese folksongs. The Chinese words are also given, and transliterations of the Chinese syllables, for those who want to sing the songs in the original tongue.

The publishers call the book unique and for once the adjective is deserved: the authors have accomplished what students of Chinese music have hitherto declared impossible, that is to capture and reproduce for western ears Chinese folksongs as they are actually played and sung in China.

As Pearl Buck writes in her Foreword, "The songs themselves are faithful to well known and original theme songs, and the accompaniments are not harmonized in the western sense. Mrs. Chen has by some extraordinary means of her own put piano notes together in such ways, such rhythms, that the effect is amazingly that of the flutes, drums, lutes, violins and other instruments with which Chinese country folk accompany their singing."

Miss Buck points out a further merit of the book—that Mr. Chen is a poet, as his translations reveal. "It is not often," she justly concludes, "that all talents work together so harmoniously."

FAMINE WIPES OUT TWO-FIFTHS OF CITY

"People of the middle class, too proud to beg, are dying in their homes behind closed doors.

"The countryside gives mute evidence of the desolation. Skulls and corpses are everywhere. The poor are practically exterminated."

This graphic description of conditions in the Toishan and Sz Yap area of Kwangtung Province, which have resulted from the current famine, was sent to the Church Committee for China Relief from an American missionary.

He stated that from January 1 to August 15 of this year, at least 40 percent of the population of Toishan died of starvation. Thousands of Chinese in America, with families and relatives in the Toishan and Sz Yap area, will be overwhelmed — this missionary wrote — when they realize the extent of deaths.

GROUNDS OVERSEER



It's not all work and no play at the Bailie Schools for young "co-operators-in-training." This youngster is Chairman of the Committee on Grounds, and has just finished leveling off a new basketball court.

College Doctors, Nurses Aid Honan Famine Victims

Famine-stricken Honan Province has been aided recently by West China Union University, of Chengtu, whose College of Medicine and Dentistry sent a health medical unit of 26 doctors, dentists and nurses into the area.

The unit members travelled from Southwest China to Honan Province in two charcoal-burning ambulances of the Friends' Ambulance Unit. Two public health centers were set up in Loyang, under the direction of Bishop Thomas M. Megan of the Catholic Mission of Loyang, and a third unit was established in Changchow, the seat of some of the worst Honan famine suffering.

American funds are said to have helped the Chengchow International Relief Committee to accomplish "near miracles" in relieving distress in the Chengchow area.

150,000 People Aided

In the beginning, the Chengchow

committee gave war relief only, then was forced to aid sufferers from first the flood and then the drought in Honan Province. In the past five years, an estimated 150,000 people in Chengchow alone have received some form of aid from the committee.

Projects now run by the Chengchow committee include soup kitchens to supplement farm and industrial workers' diets; a babies' nursery center; a refugee children's school; refugee camps; farmers' loans to make possible purchase of farm tools and farm animals; and a growing cotton-spinning factory.

Chengchow was formerly the largest, busiest and most progressive city in Honan Province. Today it is empty of its former prosperous population, and contains only the poorest and most indigent.

United China Relief funds are aiding all famine and flood relief in Chengchow and throughout Honan Province.

51 HONAN BOYS IN C. I. C. SCHOOL

Famine Refugees Get Care and Training in Bailie School

Fifty-one Honan famine refugee boys have entered the Shuang-shihpu Bailie School in Shensi Province, according to George Hogg, Dean of the School. Hundreds of young refugees, many of them orphans, qualified for the technical courses given by the Bailie Technical Training Schools in China, but limited funds made enrollment possible only for the 51 boys.

Nine of the boys have already been sent to Chengtu to learn the use and maintenance of new small-scale textile machinery. They later will set up textile cooperatives and instruct new members.

The rest of the boys are specializing in mechanics, accountancy and mechanical drawing.

These schools are financed by Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

Since the famine devastated much of Honan Province and left thousands without homes, nearly 700 Honanese children have been cared for by the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in conjunction with two other agencies.

China Art in Albany

An exhibition featuring Chinese paintings from the Ch'ing to the Sung period, with some pieces of sculpture, opened on Jan. 6 at the Albany Institute of History and Art, and will continue until Feb. 12. J. D. Hatch, Jr., chairman of United China Relief for northeastern New York State, arranged the exhibit, which has been six months in the making and includes contributions from the leading dealers and collectors in New York.

Newest phase of program of the Church Committee for China Relief is providing aid for Chinese pastors and other church workers who cannot look to any foreign mission board for help in meeting the great increase in the cost of living. Funds for this purpose are being administered by the National Christian Council of China. The Committee sent \$10,000 to China in July to initiate the project and has segregated for this work 10 percent of the contributions received from churches since August 1.

WRITER PROPHESES GREATER CHINA UNITY

Sees Significance in Cairo Statement of Chiang Kai-shek

United China Relief from its start has been keenly interested in the fighting of the Border Region troops, sometimes called the Northern Front, or Communist Army. Through Madame Sun, aid from UCR has been sent to orphans and medical work. The China Aid Council was originally established to give help to this part of China.

In an article appearing in *The Institute of Pacific Relations' Far Eastern Survey* Harriet Moore comments upon this problem as follows:

An item in the reporting on the Cairo meeting revealed that "the conferees took cognizance of the fact that internal differences between the troops of Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communist Armies must be overcome before China could be opened as a primary base for direct attack against Japan itself." Apparently the military strategists studying the maps for the final campaign to smash Japan discovered that what has been regarded as a private internal political quarrel of the Chinese has in fact become a United Nations Military problem.

It is encouraging to find, in addition to Chiang Kai-shek's recent statement to the Fifth Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang that "the Chinese Communist problem is a purely political problem and should be solved by political means," he found it possible to discuss this question in Cairo. It may indicate that, with the assurance of greater material and moral support from the other United Nations, Chiang will feel able to withstand the pressure of those advocating the immediate military liquidation of the Communists, and will reverse past policy in order to supply the fighting forces in the Border Regions and release to the anti-Japanese front the troops now immobilized by the blockade.

Publish Pamphlet

Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, has just published a new booklet, entitled "Gung Ho!" which tells in text and pictures the story of the development of the cooperative movement in China. The booklet is small enough to slip into a letter, and copies may be obtained free from Indusco, 425 4th Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

KNOW CHINA



The Lolos

China has on her western borders several primitive tribes which only now are being amalgamated into the Chinese nation. Of these tribes none is more picturesque than the Lolos.

About a million and a half warlike Lolos, outnumbering the Chinese of the region two to one, live in the mountain fastnesses of southern Sikkim, their home for hundreds of years.

The Lolos' hierarchy comprises three distinct classes: the "black bones," or nobles—the masters or warriors of the tribe; the "white bones," loyal descendants of Chinese captured long ago; and the "wah tse," or newly-captured Chinese. The kidnapping of Chinese has always been a popular pastime of the "black bones."

Since 1939, the Chinese Government has conducted a vigorous program aimed towards absorbing the Lolos into national life, and within a few years many of their strange customs will belong to legend.

Women occupy an exalted position among the Lolos, and there have been cases where blood feuds—an important part of the Lolos' life—were settled through the mediation of women Lolos. They just threaten to take their own lives if their good offices are rejected.

Religion is almost non-existent among the Lolos. The only external sign of worship is a small crop of hair on the top of the men's heads, pointing skyward. All Lolos, men and women, are pipe lovers, and their common beverage is a wine made of corn.

Several thousand Lolos aided in the construction of the difficult Loshan-Sichang Highway, reputedly as great an engineering feat as that which produced the Burma Road.

U. S. Letters Went To China With Dr. Lin Yutang

(Reprinted by permission
from *The New Yorker*)

Dr. Lin Yutang, the writer, took home with him, on his departure for China, a document consisting of condensations of a thousand-odd letters written by Americans on the topic of relations between their country and his. He's going to show it to the Chiangs and others high in the Chinese government, in support of his contention that the average American is more sympathetic toward China than our government policy would sometimes indicate.

To judge from the letters, which we were allowed to skim through, the average American is neither isolationist nor imperialist, and has a rather keen awareness of international obligations. A New England housewife wrote, "We are all a little slower in making drastic sacrifices for the right than we are in making them to save our lives. This is the reason we have been slow in our help to China. Try to understand." The gloomiest note was sounded by an Indiana man. "Imitate the British rather than the Americans," he said. "The British, once you know them well, will be a better example for an ancient and tradition-honoring people like yourselves than we Americans, who are chaotic, restless, and often just plain funny." Many of the letters quoted Henry Wallace. Almost all of them ignored the fact that Chinese last names come first and referred to Dr. Lin as Dr. Yutang. A lot of people sent money, though Dr. Lin hadn't asked for it. There was a total of a hundred and fifty dollars in checks and small bills.

The tone of the letters ranged from the inspirational to the anecdotal. A man in Brooklyn quoted Walt Whitman—"Each of us is limitless, each with his or her right upon the earth"—and a woman in North Dakota told about a time a Chinese laundryman had helped her out by fixing a flat tire for her. A good many of the letters reflected special interests. A scoutmaster in Flushing hoped that China would soon develop a youth movement of her own. A letter from a sturdy Utah cowhand said that if there was anything to ride in China, he would help them ride it. A seventeen-year-old girl named Patricia, of Geneya, Illinois, explaining her admiration for the Chinese people, wrote, "I've always believed in their philosophy. I never could understand this rush-rush, push-push-push way of life."

(Continued on Page 8)

WHAT WILL THEY

THINK OF NEXT?

Ingenious Chinese research students are solving China's gasoline shortage in a number of ways, working in laboratories of the many universities now carrying on in the west.

The newest fuel substitute is one produced from resinous pine roots and stumps by the Chemistry Department of Fukuien Christian University.

Fuel developed from camphor oil made its debut in Central China a few months ago.

At the present time, Free China's fuel substitutes range from a synthetic gas made from tung oil, to one consisting of three parts gasoline to ten parts alcohol. Much of this alcohol is distilled from kaoliang grain, corn and potatoes.

Rapeseed and tea oil are being used to replace lubricating oil in some provinces, and Chinese student-chemists are experimenting with more than 200 varieties of tea to ascertain possible industrial uses.

Dr. A. F. Ufford of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society writes us that the picture used in the November issue of the *NEWS*, which bore the caption "Congee Line," was one taken by him outside his church in Shao-hing, Chekiang. He comments: "I am glad to have it used for such a good purpose. By this time the bread lines in Honan would show a people far more destitute." The *NEWS* is glad to know the source of the picture, which came to it uncaptioned and appeared to be a scene typical of a famine-stricken area.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF HAS NEW AFFILIATE

Institution for Chinese Blind Aids Adults and Children

The Institution for the Chinese Blind, a predominantly educational organization whose American headquarters are in New York City, has become an affiliated organization of United China Relief.

Orrin R. Judd, Solicitor General for New York State, is president of this organization. Dr. Edward H. Hume is vice-president.

The Institution is currently doing extensive work in Free China for the rehabilitation of blinded Chinese soldiers. It, in addition, runs schools and orphanages that now have an enrollment of 800 blind Chinese children.

An important phase of the Institution's work is its training program for Chinese students specializing in educational work for the blind. It offers ten scholarships at Columbia University for Chinese students majoring in this work. The Institution also maintains three medical clinics.

UCR XMAS CARDS ARE SENT FROM CHINA

Friends of "Bill" Higgins, with the U. S. Air Force in China, received United China Relief Christmas cards from him this year. This news comes from Miss Velma Baker of Spencer, Ia.

In the early fall, Bill's mother, Mrs. Bessie Higgins, chanced to see the UCR Christmas cards which Miss Baker had bought for herself. She promptly commanded them to send to her son in China, because, she said, "Bill has no time to do any Christmas shopping."

AIR HERO ARRIVES FOR SPECIAL STUDY

Major S. T. Wang, who made the first air raid in history on Japan, the bombing of Formosa six years ago, is here with a group of other Chinese Air Force officers and cadets for special training. Major Wang told news reporters through an interpreter that the group looked forward to an intensive air bombardment of Japan. He said that the Japanese fier is "an enemy worthy of respect" but said his weakness was his inability to improvise when he was in a spot.

CAMERA SHY



This little war orphan, one of those at Koloshan, can't overcome the fascination of the camera, even though she is being greeted by the First Lady herself. The occasion was a garden party given by the orphans for Mme. Chiang, shortly after her return from America.

Director of Orphanages Pleads For Trained Workers

"Come back to serve our country" writes Mrs. Nora Hsiung Chu, General Secretary of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's war orphanages, in an appeal to Chinese students in the field of child care in America. This appeal was made through a letter to China Aid Council of United China Relief. Mrs. Chu writes for "strong reinforcements to our children's work" on the basis that American trained students will thus be "rendering their part in the war for humanity and future peace of the world in general."

In urging students to come home, Mrs. Chu explained the two foremost problems which they will face in their work with children. One is "the problem of education which involves the method and content of child training and concerns not the war orphanages alone but education as a whole for Chinese children. We must train through life experiences, especially considering war orphans who have been under institutional care."

Chinese students, writes Mrs. Chu, must "conduct experiments" to find if a program "is suitable for China instead of merely transplanting the method from other countries which have different backgrounds and a mode of living different from ours." She feels that "the war orphanages offer ideal places for carrying out such experiments."

Senior Workers Needed

She says that the second problem is personnel. "There is much work to be done here to build up our New China, but we are lacking

the problem of lack of trained workers. The universities are of course turning out graduates, but inexperienced new graduates need experienced and far-sighted senior workers to guide them. Besides, the number of graduates is not enough. Therefore, while conducting experiments we must also train workers through actual work. This is the most practical plan under the circumstances."

China Aid Council has already arranged for returning to child care students, Miss Sylvia Nan and Miss Alice Wong, to China this fall. The two young women, who have studied and done practical work in several child care centers in the United States will have the opportunity of working directly with nurseries attached to the war orphanages, supported through the China Aid Council.

China and Norway have signed a new treaty, providing for the relinquishment by Norway of extraterritorial and other special privileges in China.

CONFUCIUS SAID

勿施不欲
己所不欲

What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others.

C. A. C. OFFERS TWO EXHIBITS

Two colorful exhibits, now available, tell the story of China's children in wartime and medical work in China's guerrilla regions through a series of dramatic photographs mounted in red, white and blue boards. The exhibits, issued by China Aid Council of United China Relief, are bound together in the form of a Chinese book. One is adapted for table-top display and stands like a small screen showing individual leaves through which the story of China's children is unfolded. The companion exhibit is designed for hanging and carries out the same color motif of red, white and blue taken from the Chinese flag.

Several copies of each are available for circulation and being loaned to schools and organizations. Appropriate literature accompanies the displays.

The exhibits are simple to set up, and easily packed for mailing. Requests for loan exhibits should be addressed to United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., or to China Aid Council, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Honor Chinese Woman

Dr. Wu Chien-hsiung of Shanghai has been appointed to the teaching staff of the physics department of Princeton University, reports the *China Tribune*. Dr. Wu is the first woman to be appointed to the Princeton faculty since the founding of the university in 1746, according to the *Tribune*.

SINO - U. S. RELATIONS CALENDAR

- 1911—U.S. First to Recognize Chinese Republic
- 1917—U.S. and China Allies in World War I.
- 1922—Nine Power Treaty Signed in Washington
- 1928—U.S. First in China's Tariff Autonomy
- 1930—U.S. Wireless Communications Begin with China
- 1934—U.S. Takes Lead in China Foreign Trade
- 1935—Trans-Pacific Air Service Opens
- 1937—U.S.-China Radio Telephone Service Begins
- 1938—U.S. Govt. Begins Credit Advances to China
- 1941—U.S. Declares War Against Japan
- 1942—U.S. Relinquishes Extra-Territoriality in China
- 1942—U.S. Begins "Lend-Lease" to China
- 1943—Chinese Exclusion Act Repealed

DINNER HONORS

DR. T. F. TSIANG

United China Relief gave a dinner at the Hotel Commodore in New York City on Dec. 13 in honor of Dr. T. F. Tsiang, China's delegate to the UNRRA, and chairman of UCR's Coordination Committee in Chungking. UCR Chairman Frederick H. Wood presided and E. C. Carter, member of the UCR Board of Directors, who recently visited Russia and the Far East, spoke briefly on present conditions in China.

Dr. Tsiang in his address dwelt mainly on China's inflation problem, explaining the local conditions which make it particularly difficult for China to check the mounting inflation spiral. Leaflets containing his address are available at UCR national headquarters.

Praises China Film

Florence G. Cassidy, secretary of the International Section of Detroit's War Chest, writes that the United China Relief film, "China: First to Fight," was used many times during the Detroit campaign and she adds: "We feel it played a very important part in our reaching our goal of \$8,250,000.... We found it the most interesting and persuasive of all the films put out by various foreign relief agencies."

"LITTLE PEAR"



Eleanor Frances Lattimore, author and illustrator of many books, has presented the original illustrations of four of her books to United China Relief.

The author of these stories of little Chinese children lived in China during her own childhood. From the memories of those years she writes of "Little Pear," "Little Pear and His Friends," "Questions of Li Fu," and "Story of Lee Ling."

These pictures not only illustrate the delightful stories Miss Lattimore has written but also give a pictorial account of the way Chinese children live—what they eat, what they wear, the toys they play with.

The pen and ink illustrations, in various sizes, are attractively matted and were recently displayed at the Junior Museum of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

United China Relief is offering them for sale. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$15.00. Additional infor-

mation may be secured from the Merchandise Dept., United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

U. S. LETTERS GO TO CHINA LEADERS

(Continued from Page 6)

To tell you the truth, Dr. Yutang, my family think I'm just plain lazy." A Pennsy Railroad man asked Dr. Lin to greet all the Chinese railroad men for him, "or as many as you have time to." A Kansas City postman, a blind newsdealer in Albany, an Indian, a St. Louis insurance salesman, and a Hollywood doctor were also among the correspondents. A group of New Jersey school children wrote a letter beginning, "Dear Chinese children: We want to be friends of yours." All in all, the letters cheered us up a good deal, and we hope they have the same effect in China.

C. A. C. AND ABMAC JOIN IN PROJECT

Train Doctors For Leadership In Child Health

China Aid Council and ABMAC are cooperating on a child health project that is expected to be set up shortly in China.

China Aid Council has made a grant of \$10,000 for a Child Health Institute in China and has assisted in making possible a course of training in child guidance which two young Chinese doctors are taking preparatory to returning to China. They will be sent back to China by ABMAC, to participate in work of China's National Health Administration as well as in the proposed Health Institute.

The two Chinese doctors are Dr. Chieh Sung and his wife, Dr. Tsui-mei Huang Sung. Since coming to this country a few years ago, both have studied child guidance here and in Canada and are known as specialists in this field. Dr. Tsui-mei Sung spent some time studying in Dr. Leo Kanner's clinic in Baltimore, and both have studied at the Gessell Child Observation Clinic at Yale University.

Both these doctors believe in the clinical approach to the problem of child care in China, where war conditions have resulted in undernourishment and sub-normal general health conditions, and they hope to assist in formation of a program for care and guidance of pre-school Chinese children that will be conducted by health authorities instead of under educational supervision as is common in this country.

CHINA BUILDS ROADS, INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

lons of gasoline yearly, 2,500,000 gallons of kerosene and 1,200,000 gallons of crude oil.

Today Free China has 132 higher institutions of learning, as against 108 before the war. Enrollment has increased from a pre-war 41,609 to 57,832. Seventy-five percent of the enrollment are refugee students. The students who in 1938 evacuated the eastern universities to the West are today absorbed in war and reconstruction projects and in the army.

Most of Free China's teachers and research workers are refugees, who have lost most of their material possessions and, who today are leading lives of intense deprivations because of inflation.

NEWS OF CHINA

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 3, NO. 2

Member Agency of National War Fund

FEBRUARY 5, 1944

The Finishing Touch on New 1944 Poster



Cyrus LeRoy Baldrige, noted New York artist, has contributed to the cause of China a beautiful art poster which is to be the 1944 poster of United China Relief. Here he applies the finishing touch at his Greenwich Village studio. Lithographed copies in full color will be ready for distribution March 1. Mr. Baldrige spent several years in China and his paintings of Chinese subjects are justly famed. On his world travels he has been accompanied by Mrs. Baldrige, who in public life is Miss Caroline Singer, author of many books illustrated by her husband. Noteworthy among them for the excellence of both painting and text are "Turn to The East," "White Africans and Black," "Boomba Lives in Africa," "Half the World is Ispahan."

Record Gifts to China Lead to New High in Activity

Gifts by Americans to China attained a new peak during the year just completed, and enabled United China Relief to reach a high point in the scope and effectiveness of its work, done for the most part, of course, through its participating and affiliated agencies.

Dr. James L. McConaughy, president, has announced that \$8,189,181 was received by U.C.R. during 1943, making available for the year a total, with cash previously on hand, of \$10,251,406, of which \$8,612,155 was sent to China. Cash on hand at year's end was \$1,176,197.

Realize China's Effective Fight

These figures graphically portray the increasing realization by Americans of China's effective fight since 1937 against a common enemy, and recognition of the extreme hardship suffered by our Chinese allies as the price they pay to offer such resistance.

Dr. McConaughy also revealed that administrative costs in U.C.R. reached a new low mark in 1943, 5.92 percent. This compares with 8.73 percent in 1942.

The cash on hand January 1, 1944, is nearly all represented by a single gift for aid to China in a special field, contributed near the close of the year.

3,348 Chairmen Active

The annual report on U.C.R. committee activities by Bayard M. Hedrick, director of committee services, reveals that the year closed with 3,348 communities in the nation organized as compared with 2,671 at the close of 1942. Significant increases were noted in the demand for educational material, radio programs, speakers on China and other phases of U.C.R. activity. Circulation of the NEWS increased to 24,515, with constant growth still being experienced.

Looking ahead to 1944, the board of directors has decreed additional stress on the education phase of U.C.R. activity, realizing the importance of a better understanding and more accurate knowledge of China in the United States.

That American generosity as exemplified by the work of the various agencies is winning new friendship for the United States in China is clear through statements by Chinese officialdom. Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Chinese cabinet member and Chinese delegate to UNRRA, recently as-

(Continued on Page 4)

Staff of Blood Bank Off to China



In a brief ceremony in New York on Jan. 10, Dr. Tsune-chi Yu, Chinese consul general in New York, conferred army commissions on all members of the Chinese Blood Bank, now en route to China under ABMAC auspices. Left to right: (Back row) Lieut. Ruth Derr, Nurse (American born in China); Lieut. Adet Lin, daughter of Author Lin Yutang, secretary of the Blood Bank; Lieut. Betty Eng in charge of records; Maj. C. S. Fan, M.D., bacteriologist; Capt. Louis De Fott, in charge of Blood Bank machinery; Maj. C. L. Yi, M.D., director of the Blood Bank; (front row); Lieut. Luetta Chen, laboratory technician; Lieut. Jean Chum Liu, head nurse. Shaking hands with Dr. Li and Lt. Liu, is Miss Helen Kennedy Stevens, Executive director of ABMAC. The Blood Bank is supported by U.C.R. funds.

Blood Bank Staff Becomes Officers; Leave for China

Sixty-eight tons of equipment and supplies accompanied staff members of the Chinese Blood Bank when they left the United States in January for China. The supplies are sufficient to last for two years.

In packing the equipment, boxes containing material needed to set up the Blood Bank, were so marked that they could be removed from the other crates in India and sent immediately into China. If all the equipment were sent at one time, it is said that 30 freight planes would be required. At the request of China's Surgeon General Loo Chih-eh and Lieut. General Joseph W. Stilwell, the Blood Bank will be located in Yunnan Province.

Before leaving, eight staff members of the Blood Bank received commissions in the Chinese Army Medical Service at a ceremony conducted by Chinese Consul General Tsune-chi Yu. Dr. C. L. Yi, director of the Blood Bank, and Dr. C. S. Fan, bacteriologist, received Major's commissions. Louis de Fott, in charge of Blood Bank machinery, was commissioned Captain. The five young women staff members received commissions as First Lieutenant: Jean Chum Liu, head nurse; Dr. Luetta Chen, laboratory technician; Betty Eng, Ruth Derr and Adet Lin, secretary of the Blood Bank.

The Chinese Blood Bank, organized by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, operated for five months in New York City before leaving for China, and received 1,157 pints of blood for use in China. The technical staff received two years of intensive training

at the Presbyterian Hospital in the preparation and clinical use of plasma under the supervision of Dr. John Scudder, Chairman of ABMAC's Blood Bank Committee. Part of the staff received further training from Dr. Max Strumia at Bryn Mawr Hospital.

It is hoped that this Blood Bank will serve as model and training school for similar banks on other fronts in China.

New Books

THE CHINA HANDBOOK, 1937-1943. Compiled by the Chinese Ministry of Information. Macmillan. \$5.00.

This comprehensive reference work is a "must" book for anyone who needs factual and statistical material on wartime China. In addition to 25 chapters on every phase of wartime activity, as well as general information on China's history, geography and governmental structure, the book contains a chronology of events since 1937, a directory of Governmental officers and departments, and a Chinese Who's Who.

476 Essays On China in Iowa Contest

Among activities of outstanding merit in promoting better understanding of China among American school children was an essay contest recently conducted in Marion, Iowa.

It so happens that John C. Mullin, U.C.R. chairman in Marion, is also Mayor of the city and thus the essay contest there was given official emphasis. U.C.R. headquarters has received from Mr. Mullin 11 of the prize winning essays, written by children of the various grades and adjudged the finest in each grade of the 476 entries. The winners were:

Twelfth grade, Richard Awbrey; eleventh, Barbara Seger; tenth, Muriel Reichert; ninth, Norma Parks; eighth (two awards) Shirley Balcom and Iola Knapp; seventh (two awards) John Snell and Jean Carlson; sixth, Dixie Ann Rathman of Lincoln; Sidney Sue Cary of Emerson and Mary Lou Nielsen of Irving.

It is not possible to reproduce all of these excellent essays but the "News of China" takes pleasure in presenting one of them, chosen at random, written by Norma Parks of the Ninth Grade.

Have We Been Doing Our Part?

By Norma Parks

Most of us Americans believe in carrying our own load in helping those less fortunate than we, and in doing all we can to preserve peace and security. Aren't these typical American traits? The question is, have we been living up to these ideals in helping China in her fight for freedom?

The war between China and Japan began about six years ago, when the Japanese began their ruthless invasion of freedom loving, unprepared China. The Japanese struck with terrific force, destroying both lives and property. China pleaded for help from the stronger nations, including the U. S. "But why should we Americans be worried with the problems of someone else so far away? Let them look out for themselves. Even if Japan should conquer China it would have no effect upon our lives." So thought the average American citizen.

Surprised the World

China kept fighting, yes, China kept fighting with every ounce of her energy. She began to surprise the world in being able to hold out so long. Thus the world began to admire her, but answered only meagerly to her pitiful cry for help. Things continued in this way until December 7, 1941. Then came Pearl Harbor, and we realized that Japan was our enemy also. Then we began to realize what China had done for us. We shuddered at the thought of what would have happened if China had been unable to hold out.

Yes we the great Americans had let China fight alone. We had not heeded her pleas, we had stood by and seen her people killed, and her cities bombed to ruins. Yes, we had let her carry our burdens.

(Continued on Page 7)

Post-War Planners Envision China As Major Industrial Nation

China's post-war planners are drafting an industrial revolution which will make that country a major industrial producer, according to Frank W. Gapp, former financial editor of *The China Weekly Review*, writing in a recent issue of *The Wall Street Journal*.

The 30-year job that the economic draftsmen have undertaken, writes Mr. Gapp, is that of converting China into an assembly-line producer of autos, planes, refrigerators, radios and other things that America takes for granted.

Has Needed Raw Materials

He points out that China, with vast manpower, also has much of the necessary raw materials; coal reserves estimated at 250 billion tons, iron reserves of 100 billion tons; and tin, copper, tungsten, antimony, mercury, oil, etc., abundantly available.

The basis for all post-war planning in China is to be found in the proposals of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, whose ideas were at least 25 years ahead of his country, Mr. Gapp writes. In 1922, Dr. Sun published a book called "The International Development of China," in which he outlined an industrial program based on cooperation among the great powers.

Roads Most Important

Most important project is the development of China's communications system, Dr. Sun wrote, including 100,000 miles of railways, 1,000,000 miles of macadam roads, improvement and expansion of canals, improvement of rivers and harbors, and construction of telegraph and telephone lines. Cities must be developed, he continued, water power and natural resources used to their fullest extent; agriculture must be improved and irrigation introduced to permit the use of semi-deserts of Mongolia and Sinkiang. Reforestation of Central and North China must be a prelude to the revival of these areas. Colonization must be planned for Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang, Kokonor and Tibet.

Not an Overnight Job

"Industrializing China, an essentially agricultural country, won't be an overnight job. The planners estimate, for instance, that it will take 25 years to bring about mass production of late model autos; by that time, they hope, roads will have been built to accommodate them.

"Presumably those who have laid out the seven areas have in mind the best distribution of available raw materials, so that in case any one territory at some time were cut off from the others it could get along by itself. Transportation and communication problems also probably played a role in deciding the set-up of these districts.

"Actually, a beginning has been made in the Chinese industrial revolution. Japan has forced many Chinese people into the interior, where they have set up foundries and factories in what formerly was regarded as a wilderness. Details are scarce; the Chinese don't want the Japanese to find out where they have established these small-scale industrial operations."

This statement by Mr. Gatt suggests the important work which has been done by the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, which are work-

For "Victory"



Help combat the paper shortage by using these attractive correspondence cards for your business and social notes. Of good quality white stock, the message side of the cards is bordered in Chinese red and carries the Chinese character "Kai," meaning victory, in the upper left hand corner. The reverse side is for the address and stamp. They are sold in quantities of 25 cards for 50 cents—postage prepaid—and may be obtained from the Merchandise Department of United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Send Yule Greetings

More than 100 children of the Sidney Lanier Junior High School of San Antonio, Texas, wrote letters and Christmas messages to children of China, which they sent through United China Relief headquarters by way of the War Chest of San Antonio and Bexar Counties. Accompanying the letters was a contribution of \$65.09, earmarked for use by U.C.R. among Chinese children.

The greetings were transmitted to China through Dwight W. Edwards, Field Director in China.

ing on the problem of using small-scale, efficient and modern machinery in Chinese town and village economy rather than to develop mass production in large units. Chinese government-dominated banks made 80 million dollars (Chinese) available for the cooperatives during 1943. United China Relief during the year appropriated more than \$700,000 through Indusco, Inc., to be used for the training and up-grading of the foremen and skilled laborers of the cooperatives; in standardizing accounting systems and in a study of how modern machines can be adapted to Chinese conditions. The U.S. army forces in China have recently placed large contracts with these cooperatives rather than in this country.

Eastern Star Effort Swells Fund for China

Two years ago Mrs. George A. Fitch began to enlist the interest of the Order of the Eastern Star in Madame Chiang Kai-shek's Warphans. It was not difficult to obtain the cooperation of the Right Worthy Grand Secretary, Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes of Washington, D. C., who had a personal interest in the Far East, because her brother had once been a governor of one of the provinces in the Philippine Islands.

Appeal at State Meetings

Mrs. Keyes placed a beautiful Cantonese rice bowl in the International Temple in Washington, with the UCR Warphans placard beside it. She also made an appeal for China Relief at every Grand Chapter (state) meeting which she attended. Several such Chapters voted \$100 from their treasury, thereby meriting the China Relief Legion certificate. Others took up an offering in the state assembly which often amounted to several hundred dollars. One after the other, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, Montana, Kansas, Michigan and a number of other states became recipients of the much-prized certificate signed by Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

Both Mrs. Keyes and Mrs. Fitch are especially proud of Michigan's Eastern Star record for it is their home state. Mrs. Frances Reed Glover then Grand Matron of Michigan, became so deeply interested in China's great need that she induced all chapters in the state to make China Relief their major benevolent project last year. To date Michigan Eastern Star chapters have sent in nearly \$7,000 for China, and United China Relief has awarded the Order of the Wistaria (for gifts of \$5000 and over) to their Grand Chapter.

Award Presented

Recently the Order of the Eastern Star held its triennial Assembly in Chicago. Mrs. Fitch was asked to represent the chapter in Nanking, China, which she had helped to organize and was also commissioned by United China Relief to present the certificate of the Order of the White Orchid to Right Worthy Grand Secretary, Mrs. Keyes.

Following the presentation, a doctor from Texas started off a free-will offering with a twenty-dollar bill. Five ten-dollar bills were thrown in; a \$100 check from the Grand Patron of Illinois, host to the convention followed. The Grand Chapter of Mississippi came forward with \$3,541.61; Missouri announced that their chapters had raised over \$1,000. A member past 80, Mrs. Willie Clay Keyes of Utah, turned over to another \$150, raised (as were several hundred heretofore) by asking the children of Utah for their pennies for the hungry children of China. To this elderly woman, whose failing sight can just make out the signature of Madame Chian Kai-shek, the China Relief Legion's certificate is her most prized possession.

How United China Relief Dollars R

EDUCATION \$1,425,000



Includes support of faculties and students of colleges and middle schools, who are in desperate straits because of rising costs and inflation. Over 3,000 faculty members and 20,000 students are being helped.

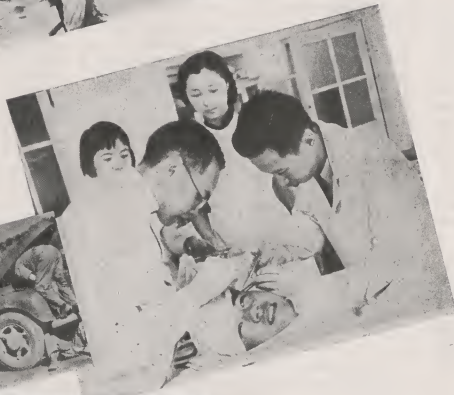
Through: Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, Church Committee for China Relief, China Foundation, National Student Relief Committee.



MEDICINE & PUBLIC HEALTH \$2,700,000

Includes support of army and civilian hospitals, medical emergency schools training medical technicians and transportation of medical supplies; training and anti-epidemic work of Chinese National Health Administration.

Through: American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, China Aid Council, Church Committee for China Relief, American Friends Service Committee.

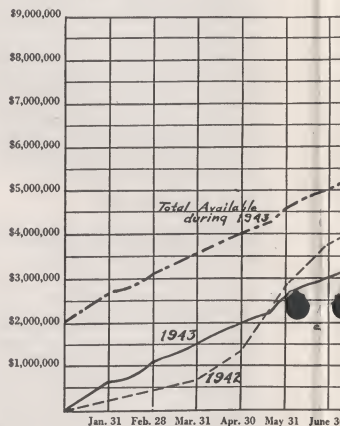


CHILD CARE \$1,350,000

Includes training schools, orphanages and nurseries; health and nutritional work among children. Through: China Aid Council, Church Committee for China Relief, Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, China Child Welfare, China's Children Fund, Inc.

(Continued from Page 1)
serted the impact of American gifts was tremendous, and significantly conducive of good will between the two countries.

	1943
Cash on hand beginning of period.....	\$2,062,216.95
Contributions Received	8,189,191.85
	10,251,408.80
Sent to China	8,612,155.02
Expenditure in United States for servicing program in China.....	71,715.58
	87%
Administrative Cost	414,354.10
	5.05%
Cash on hand, end of period.....	\$1,176,197.00



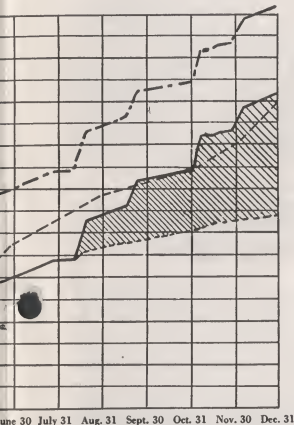
The year 1943 started with \$2,062,216.95 on hand, making a total of \$10,251,408.80 in the chart above. Shaded area in the chart represents the difference between the total National War Fund. 1942's total contributions were \$8,115,729.02.



Functioned In China During 1943

A financial summary of U.C.R. and participating agencies, comparing 1943 with 1942 and 1941, as reported by President McConaughy, follows:

	1942	1941
\$ 16.95 (A)	\$1,184,411.19	\$ 196,831.83
91.85	6,931,317.83	3,238,012.92
08.80	8,115,729.02	3,434,844.75
55.02	5,096,359.33	1,623,511.47
15.58	76,004.98	57,467.91
37%	1.09%	1.77%
\$4.18	529,274.63	551,138.39
95%	7.64%	17.02%
97.02	\$2,062,216.95	\$1,184,411.19



on hand. Added to this were contributions of 80 available as shown by the top dash-dot chart represents amount received through were \$6,931,317.83 and total available in

DISASTER RELIEF

(GENERAL)

\$2,325,000

Includes famine and flood relief, aid to refugees, soldier welfare, grant to leperasiums, emergencies.

Through: Church Committee for China Relief, China Defence League.



SELF HELP

\$780,000

Includes industrial cooperatives, training of skilled workers, labor transfer from Occupied to Free China, rehabilitation of permanently disabled soldiers, etc.

Through: Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives), Board of Custody for Projects Supported by American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO).



UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children Fund; Institution for the Chinese Blind.

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Noted Radio Expert Sees Real Value of China Gifts

"His article should serve as a grim warning that we cannot wait indefinitely before rescuing China from her predicament." *The New Republic* thus remarks editorially on an article by Eric Sevareid, noted CBS news analyst and commentator, who recently returned to the United States from China.

Mr. Sevareid's article, which discusses inflation, was reproduced in condensed form in the current *Reader's Digest* after appearing in *The New Republic*. At the risk of appearing to stress too much the problem of Chinese inflation, *News of China*, is sending its readers reprints of the article as it appears in the *Digest*, since, in conformity with its stated policy, U.C.R. seeks to increase Americans' true knowledge of conditions in China.

We are grateful to the editor of *The New Republic* for calling special attention to that portion of Mr. Sevareid's article in which he "gives very good reasons why, in spite of the inflation, or indeed because of it, generous Americans should contribute to U.C.R." *The New Republic's* editorial follows:

Does Deadly Work

The picture of China painted by Eric Sevareid in his article on page 9 of this issue is much more gloomy than most of the reports which come through the censorship from Chungking. Mr. Sevareid, who recently returned from China, shows us inflation doing its deadly work. Bank notes printed in New York are being rushed into China by the airplane load. We shall soon send in \$200,000,000 of gold bullion—80 to 100 airplane loads of gold at a time when weapons are desperately needed.

As always happens under inflation, the very rich and the very poor are getting on fairly well. Peasant income is down about 10 percent. The middle classes and all

people on fixed incomes, such as officials, soldiers and teachers, are in destitution. Some of China's ablest writers and artists, says Mr. Sevareid, are starving.

Neither *The New Republic* nor the author recites these facts out of any ill will toward the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; in fact, just the contrary. Mr. Sevareid gives very good reasons why, in spite of the inflation, or indeed because of it, generous Americans should contribute to United China Relief, whose address, by the way, is 1790 Broadway, New York City. His article should serve as a grim warning that we cannot wait indefinitely before rescuing China from her predicament. The inflation comes primarily from a shortage of consumer goods, and we can best help this by opening an accessible route to China over which to send her goods, materials and, most of all, machinery for her own industries. Above everything, what China needs is victory over Japan at the earliest possible moment that is compatible with the grand strategy of the war. The longer the all-out attack on Japan is delayed, the less help we shall be able to get from our gallant Far Eastern ally.

Editor's Note: Since the foregoing editorial and Mr. Sevareid's article were published, the Chinese government has announced that it will match, dollar for dollar all contributions for relief, mission, medical, educational, cultural and other philanthropic purposes. Formerly, only famine relief contributions were matched 100 percent.

China Art Draws Thousands at Exhibits

Among events of note-worthy significance in recent weeks have been a number of Chinese art exhibits which attracted wide attention.

John Davis Hatch, Jr., Albany, N. Y., U.C.R. chairman for northeastern New York, who is also director of the Albany Institute of History and Art, won lavish praise for the Institute's fine exhibit of Chinese art which was held in January. More than 250 attended the reception tea which opened the event.

The show was called by critics "probably the finest and rarest of its kind to escape the vaults of collectors."

Attendance at the "China Today" exhibit of the Buffalo, N. Y., Museum of Science was 33,728, with many clubs presenting China programs during the display period.

Still another highly successful exhibit was held during the month by the Philadelphia Art Alliance, with United China Relief cooperation.

Martha Sawyers, artist who painted two excellent posters for U.C.R., currently has an exhibit of paintings showing at the Ferargil Gallery, 63 E. 57th St., New York.

Life's China Display To Be Available

LIFE'S elaborate and well-executed display "Know Your United Nations" has started its round of 50 cities, four at a time.

Pre-viewers a few days ago found an exhibit to entouse over. China occupies one third of the main 48-foot section, Great Britain and Russia the other two thirds. Attractively arranged posters and flags of all United Nations form the balance of the display material.

LIFE has tentatively assured United China Relief that when the scheduled showings are completed in June, the China portion of the exhibit will be made available to other cities at the request of U.C.R. chairmen through national headquarters.

Chairmen in the cities where showings are scheduled are being notified as soon as definite dates are fixed, so that they may take part in any worth-while promotional events if they see fit.

There is an increasing demand for various types of China exhibit material which the national publicity office is seeking to supply, notably a number of three-panel screens containing a dozen pictures, artistically arranged, the screens standing six feet high and about five feet wide.

NEW U.C.R. RADIO SERIES

"China Newsreel" is the title of a new weekly series of U.C.R. radio programs, heard each Thursday between 9:45 and 10 P.M. on WNEU, New York (1130 K). Nathaniel Peffer, authority on Pacific questions, spoke on the first program Feb. 3. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur is scheduled for Feb. 10. Each program presents the latest news bulletins and also a short wave newscast from Chungking.

Pilots Defy Monsoons, Death in Vast Air Supply Operation "Over the Hump"

More pilots now serve China's "skyroad" from Assam to Yunnan than were employed in peacetime transport throughout the whole United States, according to an article by Tillman Durdin in the New York Times. Mr. Durdin calls this service "the biggest single air transport operation in aviation history . . . over the most dangerous air route in the world."

"Planes over 'the hump' now fly around the clock in monsoon season and out," writes Mr. Durdin, "and through some of the most vicious air currents in the world, over tortuous badlands where the heights are unmapped and often closed in with clouds for days. The planes fly at altitudes up to 20,000 feet and icing is one of the greatest hazards of the route."

Leases Being Reduced

"The crews breathe through oxygen masks for most of the journey. Operations have been costly in men and planes, but the goods are being delivered and experience and increasing safety facilities are steadily reducing the losses. The tonnage is constantly rising and December was the best month yet, in spite of the most concerted attacks on the route Japanese have yet made."

The planes carry gasoline bombs, jeeps, ammunition, trucks, artillery, small arms, clothing, airplane motors and spare parts and even a good part of the food for American forces in China, according to Mr. Durdin.

Special Rescue Service

A special rescue service is maintained for fliers forced to "ball out" and Pvt. Jack Kra-

mer of Brooklyn, a former nightclub operator, takes great pride in the supply warehouse for rescues, of which he is in charge, according to an Associated Press story. Included in his supplies are odd things of great variety, intended as gifts for native tribesmen who aid the fliers.

When search planes spot a grounded flier, a series of messages are dropped, with instructions to answer with a strip of parachute cloth. One of the messages invariably is, "Do you need a doctor?" If the answer is affirmative, a doctor leaps from the rescue plane, and after giving first aid, seeks the nearest friendly settlement, where litter-bearers can be found to carry the injured man out of the jungle.

476 Essays on China

(Continued from Page 2)

Then our conscience began to bother us. Would they forgive us? Would they be able to overlook our great blunder? Yes China forgave us with the hope that, united with our strength, the Japanese could be defeated.

Will Become Leader

So we see that the only way to prove we are repentant is by helping her now. We can thank

our lucky stars that it isn't too late. If we fall down on the job now, we can never expect her forgiveness!

However after the war when Japan has been defeated, we mustn't crawl back into our shell again and let China struggle along for she will be faced with many colossal problems. China will inevitably become a leading nation.

It will not be easy for a nation as primitive as China to suddenly become a leading industrial nation, but with the vitality, resourcefulness, ingenuity, and devotion of her people, it can be accomplished. We must help her now! We must help her after the war!

Well Americans, are we again going to fail them? Are we going to continue doing as we have done in the past? Think this question over seriously and let your conscience be your guide.

Orphans "Graduate" To Vital Tasks

Chinese orphans "graduated" from orphanages in the vicinity of Chungking now working in trades in China's wartime capital, number 619, according to China Aid Council, an agency of United China Relief that contributes to the support of the orphanages.

Over 40 percent of the orphans have entered mechanical trades and are working in war industries. Chemical and electrical industries, air defense and communications have taken a large number of the orphans, now grown up and on their own. Only nineteen orphans in the Chungking area chose the arts as a career.

In a Kwangsi Province orphanage, almost a fourth of 258 matured orphans have become soldiers. Thirty-five girls became nurses.

China Influence for Spring in Blouses at U. C. R. Shop



Style 2—
Jacket



Style 1—
Classic Tailored Blouse



Style 4—
Buttoned Up Blouse



Style 3—
Yoked Blouse

Enchanting details, borrowed from the Chinese, make these pure silk shantung blouses a must for spring suits. They are available at the United China Relief Shop, 444 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

The shantung silk comes in a variety of colors, ranging from the palest pastels to darker shades but the quantity is limited. Made to order for delivery in three weeks, the blouses are priced at \$12.50 for the short sleeved models and at \$15.00 for the long sleeved ones.

In ordering stock sizes from 32 to 38, it is suggested the fol-

lowing measurements accompany each order—from inside sleeve under arm to wrist, from center of neck at back to waist, and measurements of shoulders, wrist, bust and neck.

Each order should be accompanied by the style number, a sample of the color desired, check and 25c additional for postage. Mrs. Richard E. Myers, chairman of the U.C.R. Shop, will endeavor to match the desired color as nearly as possible. For sizes larger than 38, detailed measurements are required and there will be a slight additional charge.

New U.C.R. Movie, Available Soon, Depicts China Life

"Here is China" is the title of U.C.R.'s new sound motion picture for 1944, to be released about March 1 and intended for exhibition on 16 mm. sound projection machines.

The aim of the picture is to acquaint American audiences with the China of peaceful occupations, such as farming, fishing, transportation, manufacturing, holiday celebrations and education.

The Editors have viewed some 40,000 feet of film in making their choice of the picture's final footage, which will have a running time of about 20 minutes. To fit the needs of exhibi-

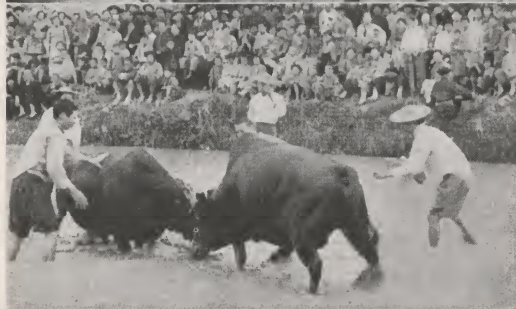
Scenes From "Here Is China"



Fishermen ply their ancient trade in one of China's innumerable rivers. These men use cormorants to capture their catch.



This alert youth plots one of China's new modern highways, one of a great network planned for post-war China.



Villagers throng a river bank to enjoy the thrills of a water-buffalo duel. The animals suffer nothing worse than a slight headache.

tions which require a shorter film, "Here in China" is also being edited to present a fully rounded program in the first ten minutes of the reel. The film is in the conventional black and white.

China Book Week Fixed For March 25-31

The Office of War Information is organizing an information program on China for the month of March, to be centered wholly around libraries and bookstores. The American Library Association has designated March 25-31 as *China Book Week*.

The objective will be to stimulate reading and informed thinking about China: its internal situations, its war problems, its problems of international relations, its cultural development, and all the varying factors which will bring about a real understanding of the Chinese among American people.

United China Relief is among the participating organizations, which include: American Booksellers Association; American Library Association; Associated Boards of Christian Colleges in China; China Institute of America, Inc.; Chinese News Service; Council on Books in Wartime; East and West Association; Foreign Policy Association; Institute of Pacific Relations; Office of War Information; Rockefeller Foundation; and United Nations Information Office.

Libraries will feature China exhibits and bookstores will make special book displays. United China Relief, together with the other organizations, is contributing book lists, posters, radio recordings, exhibits, and motion pictures.

China's Mere 300 Dentists to Be Given Help

China has only about 300 qualified dentists for a population of 450 million, according to David S. K. Dai, member of the Chinese Dental Health Board, in a report to the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China on the dental needs of his country. In view of this fact, wrote Dr. Dai, the keynote of a national dental health service should be prevention of dental disease, with special emphasis on educational work among children.

Health Administration, in cooperation with educational institutions such as the National Central University and the West China Union University, plans to set up a Dental Health Program. There will be a national demonstration and training center on preventive dentistry attached to the National Institute of Health, and similar, smaller units for each province, region and *hsien* (country). In addition, special training courses will be offered at the participating institutions: a two-year graduate course for specialists who already have completed regular undergraduate dental courses; a shorter "refresher" course for dental graduates; a course for "dental practitioners" (as an emergency measure only) for middle school graduates; and courses for nurses and attendants.

ABMAC already has contributed \$78,000 to this program, a large part going to the Sha-Tze Demonstration Center, now in operation.

NEWS OF CHINA

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 3, NO. 3

Member Agency of National War Fund

MARCH 4, 1944

At Reception For New Chairman



Charles Edison, United China Relief new national chairman, conversing at the reception following his election by the directors at the Waldorf Astoria, with Henry Luce (left), Time editor and chairman of the directors' nominating committee, and Dr. T. F. Tsiang (right), chairman of the U.C.R. coordinating committee and Chinese delegate to UNRRA.

"We Have Always Needed China," Says Edison

A reminder that American foreign policy in the Far East, which led to embroilment in this Second World War, was dictated by our own national self-interest was voiced by Charles Edison, former governor of New Jersey in a radio address in New York, Thursday, March 2. This was Mr. Edison's first public address as the new national chairman of United China Relief. Mr. Edison said that we should regard our help to China, both public and private, as

(Continued on page 3)

Resolution Adopted For Late Chairman

A resolution on the death of the late Frederick H. Wood, United China Relief chairman, was unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors at its meeting Tuesday, Feb. 29. Mr. Wood died late in December after having been national chairman for about two months.

The resolution follows:

The Board of Directors of United China Relief hereby records its profound sense of sorrow and of loss because of the death, on December 28, 1943, of its Chairman, Mr. Frederick H. Wood. Mr. Wood had long been a loyal friend of the Chi-

(Continued on page 3)

Directors Name Charles Edison New Chairman

Charles Edison, former governor of New Jersey and president of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., was elected national chairman of United China Relief at a meeting of the board of directors Feb. 29 at national headquarters.

Mr. Edison succeeds the late Frederick H. Wood, New York attorney, who died suddenly in December, three months after his elevation to the chairmanship.

As vice-chairman to serve under Mr. Edison, the directors chose a board member, Eugene E. Barnett, general secretary of the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s in the United States.

Nationally Known Figure

The election of Mr. Edison brings to the U.C.R. chairmanship another in the succession of nationally known figures. The first chairman was James G. Blaine, New York banker, who was succeeded in 1942 by Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corp. and chairman of the Committee for Economic Development.

Son of Famous Inventor

Mr. Edison was born in West Orange, N. J., where he still resides, Aug. 3, 1890, the son of Thomas Alva Edison, world famous inventor, and Mina (Miller) Edison. He was educated at Cataraugus Academy, Orange, N. J., Hotchkiss school, Lakeville, Conn., and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He became president of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., in 1926.

In the '30s, Mr. Edison served in a number of public posts, among them compliance director for the NRA, New Jersey director for the National Emergency Council, Regional Director of the Federal Housing Authority, National Industrial Recovery Board member, and other positions.

In 1936, President Roosevelt announced Mr. Edison's appointment as assistant Secretary of the Navy, and on the death of Secy. Claude A. Swanson late in 1939, he was named Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Edison was elected governor of New Jersey in the fall of 1940 and served until last Jan. 17.

Mr. Barnett, a resident of New York, spent

(Continued on page 3)

Blood Bank Doctor Originated Important New Development

Research in the reinjection of red blood cells into the veins of blood donors, which was instituted primarily to aid the work in China for the Chinese Blood Bank, has been responsible for a clinical development that is expected to revolutionize all blood bank programs.

Dr. Co Tui, first vice president of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, which set up the Chinese Blood Bank, originated this research, which has been carried on with two collaborators.

Intervals Cut Drastically

The research demonstrated in a series of preliminary experiments that by reinjecting red blood cells from donated blood into the veins of donors, the intervals between donations of red blood for plasma may be drastically cut. At the present time, due to the loss of vitamin content from the blood following a blood donation, the donor is unable to make an additional blood donation until after eight weeks.

In the making of blood plasma, the red corpuscles — which contain the vitamins — are

separated from the whole blood, and are not used. By the research carried out by Dr. Co Tui, the wasted content of the blood is thus put back into the body.

Application in China

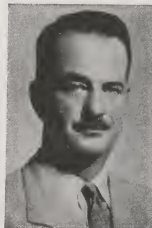
Immediate application of this research will be made in China by the Chinese Blood Bank, now en route to that country, where the widespread malnutrition of potential donors was looked on as one of the gravest the Blood Bank had to overcome. It is believed that the Chinese Blood Bank will be pioneers in the reinjection of red blood cells into the veins of donors.

The experiments were conducted at the New York University College of Medicine and at the United States Public Health Service laboratories at Sheepshead Bay.

China Assignment For Lennig Sweet; Staff Changes

Dr. Lennig Sweet, program director of United China Relief, will leave shortly for Chungking where he will confer with relief officials and make a survey of conditions in China and of the various projects in which United China Relief is interested.

As program director, Dr. Sweet is responsible for making recommendations as to how U.C.R.



Lennig Sweet



Mary E. Ferguson

Safe from Japanese — And Tooth Germs



Teeth are being brushed thoroughly, and gargling and rinsing is being done with vigor in the morning routine of the Border Region Elementary School in guerrilla-held North Shensi. In this haven, safe from Japanese invaders, 51 children are being taught the fundamentals of good health as well as the vocational training to prepare them for rebuilding their future country. More than 1,000 babies under four in day nurseries, 51 children in the elementary school and 250 in the technical training academy are being helped to health and useful citizenship by funds sent through China Aid Council of United China Relief.

funds are to be spent. He will spend a month in Chungking and then expects to "go on the road" for two or three months inspecting the projects U.C.R. is aiding.

Dr. Sweet, a native of Denver, Colo. has spent 19 years in China and is intimately acquainted with both the country and her people. As general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai, he had executive responsibility for that organization. He later was director of training of the Y.M.C.A.'s in China and was responsible for the training and development of a staff of 365 professional and executive personnel in important cities. He was president of the American Association of Peiping in 1934 and 1935.

Acting Program Director

During Dr. Sweet's absence, Miss Mary E. Ferguson, secretary of the Board of Trustees of Peiping Union Medical College, will serve as acting Program Director.

Miss Ferguson returned from China, where she was born, on the second trip made by the Gripsholm, and recently accepted the post of Associate Program Director of United China Relief.

Miss Ferguson was associated for fourteen years with the Peiping Union Medical College and was active in various relief and welfare activities in Peiping as a member of the Executive Committee of the North China Coordinating Committee of United China Relief.

It is possible that Dwight W. Edwards, who has been serving as program director of U.C.R. in Chungking since 1942, and who has been in China continuously since 1938, will return to this country for a visit if the press of work permits. If Mr. Edwards returns to the United States, Dr. Sweet will act in his place during his absence.

"Always Needed China," Says Edison

(Continued from page 1)

an opportunity to make good on a commitment made years ago by the Open Door Policy, when we declared for an independent China.

Became Asiatic Power

"When we acquired Alaska, we put one foot into the cold waters of Asiatic problems," he said. "When we took the Philippines from Spain, we plunged into the Pacific head first. We became for all practical purposes an Asiatic power. The Philippines became our responsibility. An attack on them would mean an attack on us, and we would have to fight a war in the Pacific.

"When you think of fighting a war you think of getting people to help you win it," Mr. Edison continued. He emphasized that we selected China as an ally because China was friendly, because it was geographically vast, and because it had a seacoast which might afford our navy a base for refuelling and supply.

Have Always Needed China

"We need China," Mr. Edison said, "just as we always have needed China. If we had insured her strength years ago, we would never have been subjected to an attack in the Pacific. We need Chinese air bases near the coast from which we can choke off Japan's shipping to the South Pacific and mount the attack on the islands of Japan itself."

Mr. Edison said military experts agree that final and conclusive victory could not be achieved over Japan until Chinese armies can be supplied by sea for a land offensive against the Japanese. He stressed the fact that the public in America could assist China's war program by gifts through the National War Fund, which supports hospitals, schools, colleges and industrial cooperatives making war supplies.

Fourth In New Series

Mr. Edison's speech was the fourth in the new U.C.R. radio series, "China Newsreel" over Station WNEW in New York, each Thursday evening at 9:45.

The first three programs were by Prof. Nathaniel Peffer of Columbia University, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Stanford University chancellor; and Congressman Walter H. Judd of Minnesota.

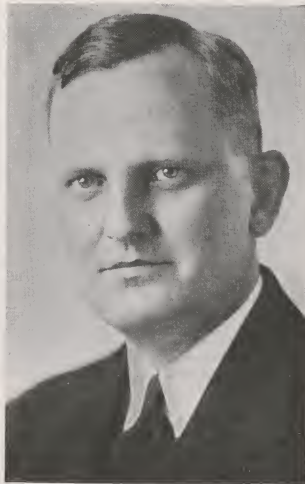
Impressive Speakers Listed

An impressive array of speakers is scheduled for "China Newsreel."

On March 9, Sen. Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, member of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, will speak on "Sun Yat-sen" in connection with the anniversary of the death of the first president of the Chinese Republic.

Among other speakers scheduled are Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Under-Secretary of State; John Carter Vincent, former counsellor of U.S. Embassy, Chungking, and now Chief of the China Division of the State Department; George E. Taylor, Acting Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the O.W.I., author of

Vice-Chairman



EUGENE E. BARNETT

Resolution Adopted For Late Chairman

(Continued from page 1)

nese people and an active worker on behalf of fuller understanding and closer cooperation between China and America. From the beginning of the organization of United China Relief in 1941 Mr. Wood was outstanding in his service to and his leadership of this undertaking. He served with distinction as a member and as Chairman of the Greater New York City Committee; and as a member, as Vice Chairman, and as Chairman, of the Board of Directors. His influence was always exerted not only to the end of efficiency and economy of administration, but also in the interests of harmony and good will. The loss of his wise and friendly counsel and leadership is a serious blow to United China Relief, and to each Director and worker in the organization who was privileged to be associated with him in this service to China. The Board extends its deepest sympathies to Mrs. Wood and to their daughter.

"America in the New Pacific," Dean William C. Johnstone of George Washington University, author of "The United States and Japan's New Order;" and Charles K. Moser, Chief of the Far Eastern Unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Talks on this series will cover a very wide range of topics dealing with China. Recordings from this series will be distributed to U.C.R. committees for broadcast as a series on local stations.

Member of The National War Fund

Charles Edison Named New U.C.R. Chairman

(Continued from page 1)

many years in China, where he was active in Y.M.C.A. and educational work. He is a trustee of Hangchow Christian College, Soochow university and is a member of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches in the United States.

Dinner Follows Meeting

After the directors' meeting, a reception was given the new national leaders in the Waldorf Astoria. Those attending included directors and executives of United China Relief and its member agencies as well as executives of the New York and National War Funds.

In accepting this chairmanship, Mr. Edison said:

"Few honors can come to me which I will consider as great . . . as being elected chairman . . .

"It is an honor to be associated with the Chinese in the fight against our common aggressors; it is an honor to work with our Chinese allies who have fought for so many years and so valiantly against the ruthlessness, treachery and tyranny of Japan.

"In spite of the long years of war, devastation and honor the people of China keep on fighting, and in fighting inspire the rest of the freedom-loving peoples of the world to a new determination to fight. The Chinese people have purchased for all their allies time with space of their country, and with blood of their people.

"We are indebted to the people of China. It is an honor and not a duty to assist in paying back some of our obligations."

Inflation Scourge Seems to Repeat

"With the possibility of export (import) cut off by the blockade, monetary inflation was inevitable. Her too-few and still primitive railroads, which had never been integrated into a system of transportation, made it impossible to move supplies efficiently or quickly. Everywhere the disastrous effects of rapid inflation made it difficult for people to purchase even the necessities of life."

China?

It so happens that this paragraph is quoted from a review of a book detailing problems of the Confederacy during Civil war times in the current Saturday Review of Literature.

Four-score years ago, nearly half of our own country was beset by an inflation problem which makes this summary applicable to the China of today.

New Film Being Booked

Bookings for "Here is China," our 1944 campaign film, are now being requested from national headquarters. The film depicts peacetime atmosphere of life in China. It is now in its final stage of editing.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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J. W. Decker
Robert M. Field

William Green
Eric A. Johnston
Henry J. Kaizer
Thomas W. Lamont
Henry R. Luce
Mrs. Maurice T. Moore
Philip Murray
Most Rev. John F. O'Hara

Clarence E. Pickett
Mrs. John S. Pillsbury
Rabbi David de Sola Pool
John D. Rockefeller, 3rd
David O. Selznick
Thomas L. Siddie
Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.
Robert L. Smith

Cornelius V. Starr
Mrs. Charles P. Taft
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Post-War Rehabilitation Seen As Gigantic Task by Dr. Lin

The gigantic task of relief and rehabilitation confronting UNRRA in China is exhaustively analyzed by Dr. Lin Mousheng, editor of *Contemporary China*, publication of the Chinese News Service in New York, in the Feb. 21 issue.

Quoting Dr. T. F. Tsiang, chairman of the Far Eastern Council of UNRRA, the article estimates that 84 million Chinese will need various forms of relief. Of these, 60 millions live in occupied China and 24 millions are "displaced persons," the refugee population. UNRRA's program calls for aid only in areas retaken from the enemy and reoccupied by the Allies.

United China Relief will continue to collaborate with the Chinese government and other relief agencies in ministering to the various needs of the wartime population in Free China, an estimated 220 million human beings.

Transport Facilities First Need

Transport is deemed the first consideration in the UNRRA program. That comprises transport both from abroad and within China, and includes trucks, ships, locomotives and railway cars. Regarding food supplies, the UNRRA allotment for the first six months is fixed at 870,000 tons, of which the Chinese government undertakes to provide 5,500,000 tons. Most of this would be rice, with the rest in wheat or wheat flour, dried meat and milk powder.

Vast Tonnage Is Needed

Essentials for agricultural rehabilitation, which would make further food relief unnecessary, are fertilizers or fertilizer manufacturing plants, tools, sheds and animals. Construction of power plants and water works and the erection of temporary shelters are next in importance. The total tonnage of all relief and re-

habilitation in China attains the figure of 40 million tons, of which about 12 million would be shipped from abroad. The import value would be between \$400 million and \$500 million dollars (U.S.).

Experts To Assist on Program

UNRRA will send a medical doctor, an economist and an agricultural expert to Chungking this summer to assist in designing the mechanism of the program. From China will come about 150 experts—50 medical doctors, 50 agricultural experts, 20 hydraulic engineers and 30 welfare workers for a short period of intensive training in the U. S. as administrators for China. Five thousand more workers will receive special training in China.

After this first educational stage, will come the second stage of shipping relief supplies to India and transmitting them to China. The program comes into full flower only in the third or "open seaport" stage, when steamships from abroad will be able to dock and unload along the Chinese coast.

Tremendous Fleet To Be Involved

A measure of the tremendous job ahead is indicated in Dr. Lin's figures for transportation needs. To ship 4 million tons of supplies through waterways, China would need forty 3,000-ton steamships, forty 1,000-ton steamships, and sixty 500-ton steamships. This fleet is in addition to passenger steamers required to return displaced persons to their homes.

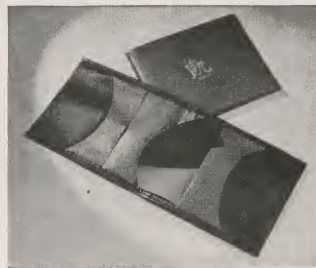
As a minimum necessity in highway transportation, the article suggests need for 9,000 trucks of 2½ ton capacity, and 170,000 tons of gasoline. A similar minimum in rail transportation would require 1,645,000 tons of equipment, including rail, locomotives, freight cars and repair facilities.

Oklahoma Chairman



John Rogers, one of Oklahoma's outstanding civic leaders, is the new Oklahoma State Chairman of United China Relief. Mr. Rogers, resident of Tulsa, is an attorney for large oil producing interests. He was formerly president of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce and also of the Tulsa Y.M.C.A. Mr. Rogers is another example of the high calibre of Americans taking an active interest in work for China as state or local chairmen or committee members.

"Token" Purse



Our alert merchandise department, anticipating the difficulties of managing ration books and TOKENS, has added a pocket to its popular ration book cover in which to store the tokens. The new covers come in black, red or blue leatherette, with the Chinese character for Victory embossed in gold on the cover, and will hold eight ration books. Price is 75 cents—postage prepaid from the Merchandise Department, United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. A small supply of the original ration book covers, without the pocket, are still available at 50 cents each.

New Child Health Project To Be Set Up Soon

China Aid Council and ABMAC are co-operating on a child health project to be set up shortly in China.

China Aid Council has made a grant of \$10,000 for a Child Health Institute in China and has assisted in making possible a course of training in child guidance which two young Chinese doctors are taking preparatory to returning to China. They will be sent back to China by U.C.R., to participate in work of China's National Health Administration as well as in the proposed Health Institute.

The two Chinese doctors are Dr. Chich Sung and his wife, Dr. Tsui-mei Huang Sung. Since coming to this country a few years ago, both have studied child guidance here and in Canada and are known as specialists in this field. Dr. Tsui-mei Sung spent some time studying in Dr. Leo Kanner's clinic in Baltimore, and both have studied at the Gessell Child Observation Clinic at Yale University.

Both these doctors believe in the clinical approach to the problem of child care in China, where war conditions have resulted in undernourishment and sub-normal general health conditions, and they hope to assist in formation of a program for care and guidance of pre-school Chinese children.

Cuban Branch Crowns Three 1943 Queens



Miss Liberty, Miss China and Miss Victory were crowned at a dinner in the Chinese legation by the Cuban branch of United China Relief recently. In the photograph, left to right, are shown Li Kent Chiong, chairman of the U.C.R. Cuban branch (speaking); Miss Rose Mai, Miss China of 1943; C. Y. Kwong, U.C.R. Cuban branch executive (standing behind Miss Mai); Juan Li, general director Cuban branch; Peggy Freyre, Miss Victory of 1943; the chairman of the United Cuban-American Relief; Miss Siu Kamfun, Miss Liberty of 1943; Mr. Blanco of the Rotary club; Mme. T.T. Li, wife of the Chinese minister to Cuba. Mr. Li, who is also honorary U.C.R. chairman of the Cuban branch, is seated behind the speaker.

China's Float Adjudged Finest in Augusta, Ga. War Chest Parade



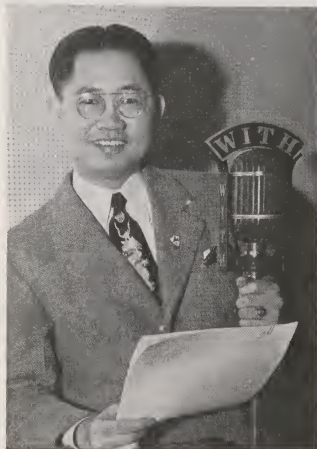
Reports from the War Chest campaign in Augusta, Ga., which was held later than in most communities in the country, reveal that of a quota of \$60,000, more than \$150,000 is in and more coming. In the Fund parade, the China float was by common consent adjudged the finest entry, with flags, U.C.R. posters and signs effective-

ly displayed. Men and women took the parts of refugees marching ahead of the float. During the campaign, the Chinese committees won top honors for early quotas attained and for per cent of work accomplished. Credit for the splendid accomplishment is due largely to the U.C.R. chairman, M. S. Symms, and his effective committee.

Baltimore Gets Its China Education Through Unique Radio Program

James Wu, recently named Maryland vice-chairman for United China Relief, by Mrs. Harry P. Slack, Maryland's State U.C.R. Chairman, is doing a noteworthy job of education concerning matters Chinese—and what's more, he's killing a pair of birds with one stone.

Tells about China



JAMES WU

Boys Prove Adept, Win High Praise on Cooking

Our American airmen based in Chungking enjoy the best food and service in all China, thanks to cooks and house boys recruited from one of the Chinese orphanages supported by United China Relief, according to a story radioed by Frederick B. Oppen in the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, American Edition.

The boys, ranging between 15 and 20 years of age, are trained under Gen. J. L. Huang, Director General of the War Area Service Corps, who is the special boniface of American soldiers in the China theater. The young chefs are taught how to prepare American menus, how to keep a spotless kitchen and how to make a dinner table attractive. The houseboys learn how to make beds, shine shoes and repair clothing. All are given a short course in English to equip them for their duties.

Gen. Huang is training about 120 of these boys in every three month period with a demand that far exceeds the supply. Observers have remarked their perfect manners and the pride and self-respect they exhibit in the performance of their duties.

Mr. Wu operates China Inn on Park Avenue, Baltimore, and as his business calls for considerable advertising by radio and otherwise, he conceived the idea of a China program to do two things: tell about China; tell about China Inn.

Listeners are awarded prizes (meals for two) for sending in the best questions for him to discuss on the air in his weekly Sunday program over Station WTHI at 12:15 p.m., "China Informelodies." Thus he's sure that the questions he discusses are something the public wants to hear.

An ever-increasing audience and an increasing business betoken the soundness of the idea from a business standpoint. Mr. Wu, in a chat at national headquarters the other day stressed a bit of advice to anyone else in the country who wants to try the same thing:

"Make the program strictly informal. Inject some humor. Get some authentic China music for signature and background. Discuss one question to a program and don't make it too long."

Gung Ho Luncheon Is Held in New York

Edgar Snow, Miss Maud Russell and John R. Lyman spoke at Indusco's Gung Ho Luncheon, March 4, at the Aldine Club, New York City.

Edgar Snow recently returned from China, India and the Russian front. He was among the group that first envisioned the Chinese Industrial Cooperative movement and has kept in close touch with the progress of the Co-operatives during all his travels. He spoke on "China's Gung Ho Guerrillas."

Mr. Lyman is one of the authors of the "Stevens-Lyman Plan" which was the basis for the reorganization of the C.I.C. He was sent to China by the Cultural Relations Division of the U. S. State Department at the invitation of Dr. H. H. Kung, China's Minister of Finance. His talk was "My Eight Months With the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives."

Maud Russell, foreign secretary of the Y.W.C.A., recently returned from China and was one of the earliest supporters of C.I.C.

China Aid Council At National Headquarters

On Monday, February 28, China Aid Council, one of the participating agencies of United China Relief, moved to the building in which national headquarters is located, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., Rooms 713 and 714.

Gasoline Rationed? It Doesn't Matter Here



Stanley Betterton, leader of a Friends' Ambulance Unit convoy, isn't particularly concerned with the fact that gasoline, even if he could get it, would cost him 500 Chinese dollars per gallon. His truck, as are many in operation in China, is operated on charcoal. Here he is, "filling 'er up" preparatory to a trip delivering medicines and supplies to a group of hospitals.

Member of The National War Fund

Girl Scout Pennies Aid Orphanage



Judith Moy hands a check for \$7000 to Mme. Wei in the presence of Lee Budd and Mrs. Howard Phipps, member of the Girl Scout International committee and president of the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York. The check represents seven hundred thousand pennies donated by the Girl Scouts of the United States to their Juliette Low World Friendship Fund and is pledged to the support of the Koloshan Orphanage near Chungking.

Pennsylvania School Children Climax Experiment With Excellent Booklets

A unique and highly successful method of presenting the study of China to young Americans was carried out recently by Mrs. Margaret Seylar, 7th and 8th grade teacher in the Passer-Keystone School in Bucks County, Pa.

Upon completion of an intensive 14-week course the 7th and 8th graders produced a 21-page, illustrated booklet, outlining their course of study. Complimentary copies of this interesting booklet, "WE STUDY CHINESE," which contains a helpful introduction by Mrs. Seylar, have been received by United China Relief and are available for free distribution.

U.C.R.'s new educational pamphlet, "LET'S TRY CHINESE" was enthusiastically received by the students of the Passer-Keystone School. Many letters of praise from the pupils were sent to National Headquarters. A typical one, written by Carolyn Fost, 8th grade, follows:

Let's Try Chinese

I think that the booklet "Let's Try Chinese" is both very interesting and educationing. It is easy to read and the printing is very clear. The introduction is very interesting and tells me a lot that I didn't know. I can draw the characters but I do not see how the Chinese can paint them with a brush. But, I guess that our alphabet is as strange to them as their writing is to us. I like trying to read the sentences best. They really make sense in English but sound and look very strange indeed. Our teacher says that, at times, our handwriting is barely readable, but I wonder what the average Chinese students papers look like.

Another reason that I like the booklet is because the characters are large and we can see clearly how they are made. It is interesting to note that Chinese is a hieroglyphic rather than an alphabetical language. In short, it is a valuable booklet for any one interested in the language of China.

New Material Is Ready For Study of China

A new order sheet listing available material for the study of China, especially prepared for elementary and high school use, is being mailed this month to a list of 10,000 throughout the country, including a large number of teachers and librarians. This order sheet includes the following new material, not previously listed: Test on China and the Far East; two new maps of China; a simple folder on Chinese writing; a more advanced booklet describing the principles underlying Chinese writing; a pamphlet on U. S. relations with China; copies of the Chinese National Anthem and "Chee Lai," Chinese marching song, with music and English words.

Copies of this new Order Sheet are available upon request to United China Relief.

Member of The National War Fund

Pennies Count up As Girl Scouts Aid Orphans

The Girl Scouts of the United States have become so interested in the Koloshan Orphanage that the first gift from their Juliette Low World Friendship Fund for 1944 was \$10,000 sent to the United China Relief January 28, and earmarked for support of the orphanage.

With this contribution, the Girl Scout total aid to the Koloshan institution during the past twelve months totaled \$17,000, for they had already allocated \$7,000 of the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund toward the support of the orphanage. The check was presented to Mme. Wei, wife of the Chinese Ambassador. In addition, the Girl Scouts gave \$3,000 in 1943 to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek when she was in this country, asking her to use it for the support of war orphans, especially those who are members of the Chinese Girl Scout organization.

"Birthday Pennies" Donated

The Juliette Low World Friendship Fund, from which the Girl Scouts have made their gifts to China, is made up of "birthday" pennies given by Scouts in all parts of the United States usually during February, which is international friendship month on the Girl Scout calendar. The Fund is a memorial to Juliette Gordon Low, founder of Girl Scouting in the United States.

It is administered by the international committee of the Girl Scout board of directors and has been largely devoted, since the war, to relief work for the children of war-torn countries.

Will Become Missionaries

In addition to the gifts to China and to the Koloshan Orphanage, the Girl Scouts have sent money, materials and clothing to children of Great Britain, Russia, Malta and Greece, and maintained camps for British children now in the United States. The Fund also provides scholarships for training in group leadership at Girl Scout national training schools for women from South America and other foreign countries, who are interested in developing Girl Scouting in their own lands. Among those slated for Juliette Low World Friendship Scholarships for 1944 are a group of young women who are hoping to go to China soon as missionaries.

Nelson's Dictionary Is Now Available

Copies of the new English-Chinese Romanized dictionary of religious terms, compiled by Daniel Nelson, formerly of the U.C.R. headquarters staff, are now available.

Inquiries should be addressed to Mr. Nelson at 7 Seminary Campus, Como and Luther Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

Present Busts of Chiangs



United China Relief, through its president, Dr. James L. McConaughy, last week accepted two notable sculptures—busts of Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek—by Dr. and Mrs. James Lippitt Clark. The photo shows Dr. and Mrs. Clark working on the busts. The presentation was in U.C.R. headquarters, where Dr. and Mrs. Clark in turn were presented Awards of Recognition, China Relief Legion, by Dr. McConaughy in behalf of Mme. Chiang.

Plaster Likenesses of China's Leaders Sculpted by Clarks

Using photographs alone, two noted New York sculptors, Dr. and Mrs. James Lippitt Clark, have completed remarkable busts of Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, and presented them to United China Relief.

They are at present on display at national headquarters, and will be placed on display in other places. Replicas in reduced size are being cast and will be made available by the sculptors.

Clarks presented awards

The works of art were accepted by Dr. James L. McConaughy for U.C.R., and at the same time, Awards of Merit in the China Relief Legion were presented to Dr. and Mrs. Clark for their sustained and active interest on behalf of China.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Clark are big-game hunters and explorers of wide renown, and their home on Park Avenue, New York, is a small-sized museum of trophies of the hunt from many parts of the world. Dr. Clark is also author of "Trails of the Hunted," and widely known as a lecturer on Africa and Asia.

More or less a hobby

Although Dr. Clark (holder of an honorary degree from West Virginia Wesleyan) is known as one of America's most distinguished animal sculptors, application of the art is more or less of an avocation as far as he is con-

cerned. Mostly he is occupied as director of preparation and installation at the American Museum of Natural History, president of the James L. Clark Studios, and president of the James L. Clark Industrial Exhibits.

Into all this activity was sandwiched four major expeditions to Africa and others to Alaska, Indo-China, India, South America and several others on this continent.

Mrs. Clark equally talented

Equally talented is Mrs. Clark, who sculpted Mme. Chiang while her husband was doing the Generalissimo.

Mrs. Clark is an expert with rifle, pistol and shotgun and accompanied her husband on a number of expeditions as well as organizing some of her own. She has hunted wild game in all parts of the world. She took up sculpting in 1932, without lessons—and her success has been amazing. Especially noteworthy are her works of a gorilla, grizzly bear, elephant and a number of portraits, including Will Rogers, Amelia Earheart, Roy Chapman Andrews, Wendell Willkie, Anne Lindbergh, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and others.

Books

BURMA SURGEON, Seagrave, Gordon S., M.D. W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1943. \$3.00.

Here is the full-length story of the American doctor whose life and work are just becoming known to his fellow countrymen through the picture of his dauntless personality portrayed in magazine and newspaper dispatches from the Far East.

Though written in the heat of war, this is not primarily a war book. It is a doctor's book about his work and those who helped him in it. Unaffected and forthright, it reflects a fighting spirit, a fine gusto for life and action, a point of view as aware of the humorous as the pitiful. It will be widely read and long remembered.

SHANGHAI LAWYER, Allman, Norwood F. Whittlesey House, 1943. \$2.50.

Absorbing and informative autobiography of an American lawyer who practiced for 19 years in Shanghai. He edited the Shun Pao, China's largest Chinese newspaper, flagrantly anti-Japanese in policy. Mr. Allman had incredible adventures in Hong Kong before being imprisoned at the Stanley Internment Camp. His observations on the fighting spirit of the Chinese and the future of American business with China are of particular interest.

U. C. R. Staff Changes

Clifford E. Hall has succeeded Miss Natalie Hankemeyer as director of press publicity at United China Relief headquarters. Mr. Hall is a graduate of Louisiana State University, worked in the editorial department of The Waterbury (Conn.) American-Republican for several years and later directed press publicity for the Connecticut Light & Power Co., and comes to United China Relief from a year at the Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn agency in New York.

Miss Elizabeth Jorzyck has resigned to join the Office of War Information and has been succeeded as director of the Speakers Bureau by Edward Ballin, who was formerly her associate.

Another recent change in United China Relief was the resignation of Chief Accountant O. Karl Giesen. He has been succeeded by Douglas MacLachlin.

Butterflies

Mention of "large and beautiful butterflies on the roadway" in an article in a recent edition of "News of China" on the Chinese Highway Engineering, suggested to R. H. Miller of Portland, Oregon, the possibility of a lucrative commercial venture for residents of China's rural districts. In a letter to national headquarters he cites substantial sums paid for mounted butterflies and suggests that other interesting insects and flowers might be readily sold in the United States.

NEWS OF CHINA

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 3, NO. 4

Member Agency of National War Fund

APRIL 8, 1944

Mental Hospital Is Established At Chengtu

Satisfaction over the addition of a mental hospital to West China Union University in Chengtu was expressed by Dr. Leslie G. Kilborn, director of the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry on a visit to the New York office of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China.

Dr. Kilborn, China born, is here on his first furlough in seven years. He said the mental hospital is the first such enterprise to be jointly sponsored by a municipality and a university in West China. The university is supplying a staff; all other expenses are to be paid by the



DR. L. G. KILBORN

city. The hospital will be equipped to care for 50 patients.

West China University has suffered little from the war, having been bombed only once. The University is now host to the refugee universities of Cheeloo, Ginling, Nanking and Yenching, and the campus population has risen from 500 students before the war to 3,000 today.

(Continued on Page 7)

Vice-Chairman



GEORGE WHITNEY

Directors Elect Program Group, Vice-Chairman

George Whitney was elected vice-chairman of United China Relief and five new members were named to the Program Committee at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United China Relief Board of Directors March 21 at National headquarters. Added to the Program Committee are Miss Eleanor Hinder, Donald M. Brodie, Mansfield Freeman, James A. Mackay and Dr. A. E. Severinghaus.

Mr. Whitney, president of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., served as treasurer of the Citizen's Committee which made arrangements for the Madison Square Garden meeting that welcomed Mme. Chiang Kai-shek to New York a year ago. He was also honorary chairman of the Greater New York City Committee of United China Relief in 1943. Mr. Whitney is a director of the General Motors Corp., the Pullman Co., the New York City R. R. Co., and the Kennicott Copper Corp.

(Continued on Page 2)

New Maryland Committee Launches Program To Teach "Real Significance" of China

Newest state organization of United China Relief and one which is already threatening to make other states sit up and take notice because of its dynamic personnel and forward-looking program is that recently established in Maryland under the chairmanship of Mrs. Henry R. Slack, Jr., of Baltimore.

A program of China education already has started, with establishment of a panel of speakers, school supplies, display material, etc. A full committee to have charge of the various activities has been assembled.

Lived in China

It is interesting to note that the entire group of officers and chairmen, with two exceptions, has lived in China. These two are F. Barton Harvey, whose son is now in China, and Miss Emma Lee, vice-chairman, who is an American-born Chinese. Members include Owen Latimore, an honorary U.C.R. director who has been identified with China for many years; John V. A. MacMurray, former Ambassador to China; Miss Anna Wolfe, James C. Fenhagen, William Cochran, Jr., and Dr. Chai Ming Chen, honorary chairmen; James Wu and Bock Ark,

(Continued on Page 2)



DR. AND MRS. HENRY R. SLACK, JR.

Clifton Fadiman Donates Services In U. C. R. Film

Clifton Fadiman, redoubtable master of ceremonies for "Information Please," is the Voice of "Here is China," the 1944 motion picture of United China Relief.

Mr. Fadiman donated his services in recording the narration for the picture and did it with his usual expertness. The music sound track complements it effectively.

Orders are now being filled for "Here is China."

Mr. Fadiman's talent considerably enhances the value of the entertainment as well as publicity values of the picture, which contains no appeal material whatever. United China Relief expresses its gratitude to Mr. Fadiman and its congratulations for all the other brilliant services he has given so unselfishly to the cause of the United Nations.

Maryland Program Being Launched

(Continued from page 1)

vice-chairmen; Mrs. Glover P. Fallon, secretary; Mrs. Paul Stevenson, assistant secretary, and Miss Ann Follis, recording secretary.

Explains Program

In explaining the program of the Maryland branch, Mrs. Slack said:

"Our main objective is to bring to the people of Maryland, especially to the young people, the real significance of China. Through literature, newspapers, lectures, exhibits and the radio we hope to teach what China has meant in the past, what she is striving to do now, and what she hopes for the future."

Mrs. Slack's interest in China was aroused shortly after her marriage to Dr. Slack of Johns Hopkins. She spent from 1922 to 1923 in Peiping with her husband, when he was an exchange professor at the Peiping Union Medical College.

Has Full Schedule

A teacher of occupational therapy during the last war, Mrs. Slack manages a full war-time schedule during these hectic days. She is intensely interested in the conservation phase of Garden Club work and is a Red Cross nurse's aide several days a week. There are also letters to be written to her eldest son who is in the air corps and two smaller children at home to be cared for.

Fame of Cook Book Reaches Aleutians

The fame of United China Relief's cook book "New Chinese Recipes" is far reaching. The merchandise department has received an order from Sergt. Andre Piquette and his letter with a money order for \$1.25 came from "Somewhere in the Aleutians," dated Feb. 24.

Child Artist Opens China Book Week



Plato Chan, well known Chinese child artist, opened "China Book Week," held by the American Library Association from March 24 to 31, at the New York Public Library. He is pictured here explaining one of them to an admiring audience. Left to right: Barbara Berkowitz; Plato Chan; Walter Booth and Richard Hansen. Throughout the country, libraries observed China Book Week, and United China displays were on exhibit in more than 50 cities during that period.

Program Committee, Vice-Chairman Named

(Continued from Page 1)

Each of the new members of the Program Committee, like the balance of that group, have a keen interest in China because of past associations or because of their admiration for the people of that country. Their task is the important one of considering requests for funds and deciding how best U.C.R.'s money can be spent. In facing the overwhelming appeals for help, the Program Committee is not entirely dependent on its own knowledge of the problem. It is guided to a large extent by the committee on Coordination set up in Chungking by the U.C.R. Board of Directors.

Includes Various Experts

This committee, on the scene in China, is largely composed of Chinese who are outstanding in their own particular fields and whose advice on the distribution of funds is authoritative and invaluable. The able Dr. T. F. Tsiang heads the committee which includes experts in the fields of medicine and health, education, disaster relief, social rehabilitation, child welfare and economic reconstruction. While the committee is advisory, rather than administrative, it does provide a liaison with the various Chinese relief organizations interested in

aspects of the U.C.R. program.

To supplement the correspondence contacts between the Program Committee here and the Committee on Cooperation in China, members of the latter committee visiting in this country join the frequent meetings of the Program Committee to furnish additional counsel. Two such visitors at present are Catholic Bishop Paul Yu-Pin of Nanking and Bishop W. Y. Chen of the Methodist Church.

Have First-Hand Knowledge

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors has been fortunate in securing for the Program Committee a membership that is not only interested in relief for China, but which also includes many who are intimately acquainted with the operations of the several U.C.R. agencies. And for first-hand knowledge of China's needs, the committee has such men as Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei, well known Chinese educator at present connected with China Defense Supplies in Washington.

It is no accident, therefore, that many friends of China have expressed an admiration for the work of the Program Committee in providing the Board of Directors with intelligent recommendations for the use of U.C.R. funds in China. Since the National War Fund has taken over the task of raising funds, the work of the Program Committee has become U.C.R.'s most important function so far as actual relief is concerned.

China Relief Work Recognized



Mrs. Geraldine Fitch (left), former worthy matron of Shanghai and Nanking chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star, presents citation on behalf of China Relief to Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes, Eastern Star international secretary, for raising \$25,000 for relief of war victims in China. Photo by Washington Star.

Eastern Star International Secretary Gets Award for China Relief Work

Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes, international secretary of the Order of the Eastern Star, recently was awarded the certificate of the Fellowship of the Lotus by United China Relief for raising \$25,000 for Chinese war victims through Eastern Star chapters.

The presentation was made on behalf of United China Relief by Mrs. Geraldine Townsend Fitch, former worthy matron of the Shanghai and Nanking Eastern Star chapters, in the Chinese room of the International Eastern Star Temple in Washington, D.C.

A white jade pin also was given to Mrs. Keyes "for leadership in enlisting the friendship and participation of grand chapters, chap-

ters and individual members of the Order of the Eastern Star throughout the Nation in a program of good will and support for the people of China."

"I was primarily interested in China Relief because China had been fighting our battles for years without any aid," said Mrs. Keyes, adding that she had started raising funds in January, 1942.

Mrs. Fitch spent the greater part of her life in China. Since returning to this country in 1937, she has toured the country speaking for China Relief. Her husband, Dr. George A. Fitch, is now in China as YMCA director of emergency service to soldiers.

Local Chapter Is Formed at Louisville, Ky.

Formation of a local chapter of United China Relief in Louisville, Ky., during February made 32 friends of China in that city pioneers in what may eventually develop into a far-flung organization of similar chapters throughout the country. Plans were projected for the creation of this unit some weeks ago and approval of its object and scope obtained from national headquarters.

At an organization meeting February 24, J. T. Robertson was elected president; H. B. Mann, secretary; and Mrs. Lisle Baker, Jr., treasurer.

One Big Meeting Each Year

It was set forth at the meeting that the object of the organization is to develop a clearer understanding of China and its people. At the initial meeting talks were given by Dr. W. O. Carver on "A Changing China"; by Mrs. Baker on "China's Friendship"; by Rev. Dr. J. M. Wilson on "The Likeable Chinese"; and by Mr. Robertson on "Our Attitude Toward China". Bishop Charles Clingman, chairman of the invitation committee, presided. J. Paul Swain, regional United China Relief director, pointed out the objectives of the national organization. Several committees were appointed on membership, program, publicity and public meetings. It was decided to have at least one large public meeting each year with a prominent speaker. Chapter meetings are to be held quarterly.

Expenses of the organization are to be defrayed by annual dues of a dollar per person. Money needed for any special event is to be supplied by popular subscription.

"Quiz Kids" Tell of China

On March 23, another meeting was held in the Y.M.C.A. in Louisville, Frank Gregg, program chairman, presented "quiz kids" to twenty-five attending. Answers to the several questions enlightened those attending as to the scope of the problems confronting China. Dr. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, and Mrs. Lillian McDonald, were among the "Quiz Kids". The moving picture, "China-First to Fight", further illustrated conditions and situations which had been mentioned in the quiz section of the program. Everyone was much inspired by the meeting, and it is anticipated that the membership of the organization will grow and develop into a unit which will be of great benefit to China and ultimately to ourselves, through helping our fellowmen, our neighbors, the Chinese.

Death Takes Chairman

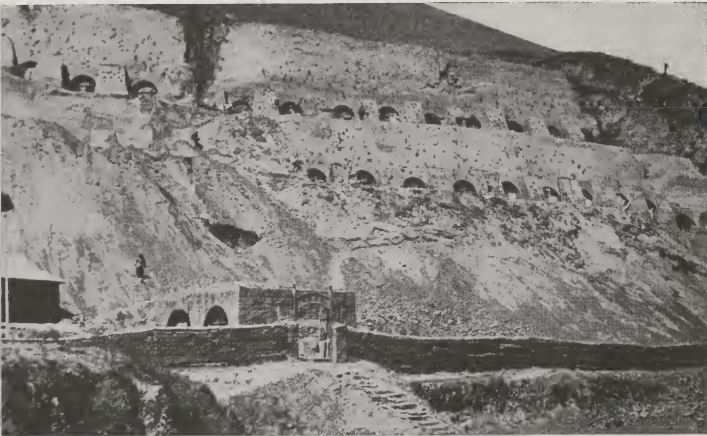
United China Relief learned with regret of the death in February of Charles K. Brown, former chairman in Staunton, Va. He was editor and general manager of the Staunton News-Leader. The last editorial written by Mr. Brown before his death was entitled "Friends of China," and appealing for more aid for that country.

This is the first of a series of pictorial displays to be published in *News of China* to describe the functions of the various agencies of United China Relief. The next will appear in the May issue.

China Aid Council Helps



Photo by Margaret Bourke-White
Mme. Sun Yat-sen



STRANGEST HOSPITAL IN THE WORLD—one of the four International peace hospitals in northwest China—built into caves along a mountainside.



THE GOOD CARE provided by the day nurseries in China's guerrilla Northwest is apparent in the faces of these chubby babies.

CHINA AID COUNCIL, combined with the American Committee for Chinese War Orphans, makes grants to 39 orphanages under Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's sponsorship, and to guerrilla and refugee children in 21 nurseries and two training schools directed by Mme. Sun Yat-sen. China Aid Council has headquarters in Rooms 713 and 714, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

At the orphanages, the children are fed, clothed, sheltered and given schooling. The Council also makes grants to medical work and to military and civilian hospitals in the guerrilla areas of Northwest China.

Funds are also supplied to Dr. Heng Chih Tao, a leader of China's progressive education movement, who heads a school for gifted children. This school, located in Peipei, has 165 students. Children for this school are selected on the basis of special talents from among homeless and orphaned children.

In 1938, a few months after Japan's attack on China, a small group of American women met in New York City to hear Mrs. Chen Han-seng tell the tragic story of the first child victims of the war. These women organized the American Committee for Chinese War Orphans.



CHINA'S CIVILIANS are treated daily in Outpatient Departments of the International Peace Hospitals.



THOUSANDS OF TOTS like these have been given new homes and a hope for the future in the orphanages sponsored by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

Victims of War, Homeless Orphans



GUERRILLA DOCTORS AND NURSES ON THE MARCH—disguised in farmer's clothes. They hide the wounded in huts, tend them by night and then smuggle them through Japanese lines to hospitals.



Mine, Chiang Kai-shek

Two years later their Committee merged with the China Aid Council, an organization for medical relief to the Chinese guerrillas of the Northwest provinces. Six months later, China Aid Council and its War Orphans Committee became a participating agency of United China Relief. As a participating agency, China Aid Council gathers information, consults with specialists, and disburses funds to its particular projects in China.

At the annual board meeting, Mrs. Edward C. Carter, China Aid Council president, reported that a total of \$1,002,587. was sent to China in 1943.

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Mrs. Edward C. Carter
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HYGENIC CARE is stressed in Mme. Sun's day nurseries and a "G.I. haircut" is the order of the day for this young man.



IN THIS COUNTRY, China Aid Council in cooperation with U.C.R.'s Child Care Program, sponsors training to develop child care programs in China.



WORKERS OF A MEDICAL UNIT, in the guerrilla area, carry wounded back to a base hospital from a surprise foray. Villagers and farmers volunteer as workers.



Pictured above at the recent China exhibit conducted by the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., committee of United China Relief and the Adriance Memorial Library are Miss Julie How, Vassar College freshman, Mrs. Emerson D. Fite, U.C.R. chairman for Poughkeepsie, and E-Tu Zen, Vassar senior.

Significant Increase in China Interest Results From Outstanding Exhibit

Reports from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., following the recent exhibit of China art, books and miscellaneous articles of interest indicate unusual success in generating interest in China and its people and customs.

Held at the Adriance Memorial Library under the sponsorship of United China Relief's active Poughkeepsie committee together with the library, the exhibit attracted several hundred persons during the two weeks it continued. A number of school classes totaling about 400 pupils were among those visiting the exhibit, which was said by the library officials afterwards to be the best attended event of its kind ever held there.

Mrs. Emerson D. Fite is United China Relief chairman for Poughkeepsie. The chairman in charge of the exhibit was Mrs. C. Edward Hopkins.

The library reports a vast number of books on China withdrawn during and immediately following the event, and the U.C.R. committee received a number of requests for China speakers and literature. One school promptly started plans for an exhibit of its own, and other classes made China the topic of study.

Events included address at the opening by Mayor Frank Doran and Mrs. Phierbia Thomas Thornburg, member of the advisory board of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, songs by a double Vassar College quartet under the direction of Miss E-Tu Zen and Miss Julie How; reading of children's stories; tour conducted by Vincent Walker, vice-president of the Dutchess County Art Association; and other features.

At China Exhibit

War Fund Quotas Place China High

Budgets for agencies participating in the National War Fund have been approved with United China Relief granted \$7,211,461 for the first nine months of this year.

This is the largest amount given any of the Fund's member agencies with the exception of the USO, which received \$40,393,827 for the same period.

Next to China, Russian War Relief received the largest amount, \$6,754,667 for the nine months.

The War Fund reports that the total pledged stands at \$126,016,617 (the original quota \$125 million) and collections now total \$74,866,457.

Student Center Memorial To Dr. H. W. Luce

China House, a center for the 1700 Chinese students now in America, will be opened by China Institute at 125 East 65th Street, New York City, as soon as alterations are completed this Spring. The building was presented to China Institute by the Henry Luce Foundation, established by Henry R. Luce, editor of *Time*, *Life* and *Fortune*, in memory of his father, Dr. Henry Winters Luce, who devoted 44 years of his life to the development of modern education in China.

The four-story building will provide facilities for the staff of China Institute, for meetings between Chinese students and their American friends, and for the possible resumption of a course in Chinese history and culture for American teachers and college students.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children Fund; Institution for the Chinese Blind.

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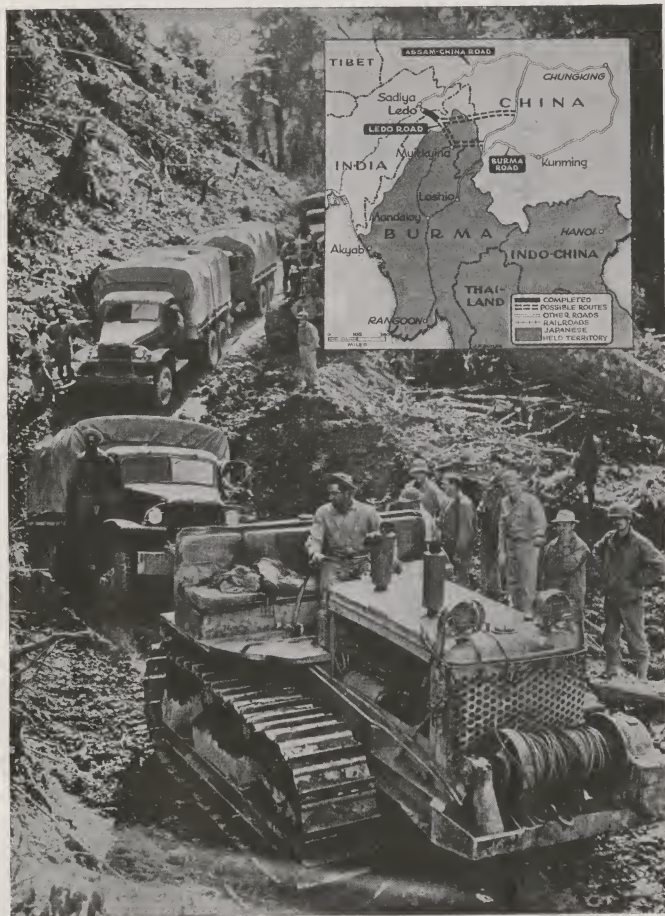
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Member Agency National War Fund

Preparing New Land Route Into China



The above picture of a bulldozer rescuing a truck convoy is striking evidence of what American Army engineers confronted in their conquest of the toughest road building job in history—the Ledo Road.

This strategic highway when completed will give the United Nations a ground supply route from India across Burma into China, where it would touch the Burma Road. The Ledo Road has been pushed across four mountain ranges and through some of the thickest and dampest jungles in Asia. Its construction, by the same engineers who directed work on the Alaskan and Pan-American highways, already enables trucks to supply military operations in the Hukawng Valley.

The Americans were assisted by a hard working Chinese engineering detachment and a motley group of laborers including head-hunting Naga tribesmen, Indians, Nepalese and friendly Burmese. Among the myriad difficulties were the washouts due to the record breaking monsoon rainfall, which averages 100 inches per year in the Naga Hills, and the constant threat of malaria. The one expected menace that did not materialize was wild predatory animals.

At one stage of this fourteen-month job, washouts were so frequent and devastating that the regular question between different crews was, "How much road did you lose to-day?"

(Map By Courtesy of The New York Times Magazine)

THE CHINESE SOLDIER

(From the New York Times)

Time was when the word Chinese was almost a synonym for pacifistic, submissive, soft, even cowardly. When Theodore Roosevelt used to warn his countrymen that unless they withdrew their objections to a big Army and Navy the country would become "Chinified" he meant "ignominious," "enslaved" and not minding slavery. Time was also when feature writers in the Far East on travel assignments sent home dull tales of China's comic-opera army—soldiers who went on route marches with a teapot in one hand and an umbrella in the other, who wouldn't fight if it rained and who wouldn't fire on the enemy anyway, lest the enemy fire back.

This not so long ago. But now consider the vivid story sent to this newspaper from Burma by Tillman Durdin about the Chinese-American tank outfit in the jungles of the Hukawng valley. The outfit is a smallish detachment of Chinese, with an American commander, Chinese and American officers and some American technicians. The Chinese are peasant lads of 14 to 25 in age, weighing from 85 to 110 pounds, who until a few months ago were helping their fathers cultivate small family plots in Szechwan and Yunnan Provinces. None of them had ever seen a tank, some of them not even an automobile, before they were drafted and sent to India by plane. There they received two months' training from American and Chinese tank officers and were then sent off into the Hukawng valley to clear out the Japanese.

Behind American bulldozers tearing a path out of the jungle for them they went into action. They trundled their tanks straight into Japanese concentrations, shot it out with them and sent them packing—trained, hardened Japanese veterans of jungle warfare who had carried all before them two years ago. They rode unflinchingly against heavy Japanese guns and silenced them. Always the Japanese gave ground before them in the end. They lost fifty men—and killed more than five hundred and forced many times that number to retreat. "The bravest soldiers in the world," their commander, Col. Rothwell Brown, said of them.

Thus goes another foolish legend of the Kipling era. Given something to fight for, something to fight with and proper training, the Chinese makes as good a soldier as you want or need. The Japanese have already had a smattering of that lesson. They had taken over the old legend whole, along with other Westernisms, and in 1937 confidently expected to drive the whole Chinese Army across Asia in three months. They know better now. They will know it still better when we have had time to equip more of the Chinese Army and give it the required training in modern warfare.

Mental Hospital Is Added at Chengtu

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Kilborn said that aside from the hardships of inflation W.C.U.U.'s greatest problem is obtaining supplies. One member of the university staff lost his life and several others have contracted malaria bringing in convoys of supplies from as far distant as 2,000 miles.

Post-War China Problems Aired

Post-war China and its problems are being dealt with by prominent authorities on programs of United China Relief's new radio series, "China Newsreel," broadcast by Station WNEW in New York City every Thursday night from 9:45 to 10 o'clock.

On April 6, the speaker was John Carter Vincent, new chief of the China division of the State Department and former counsellor of the U. S. embassy at Chungking. Mr. Vincent's topic was "Stability and Reconstruction in China."

On April 13, an address on "The Pacific Area in the Postwar World" will be given by Charles K. Moser, Chief, Far Eastern Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

Among speakers heard on this series in March were George E. Taylor, acting head of the Far Eastern Section of the Office of War Information, who spoke on "The Chinese Political Scene," and John R. Lyman, who spoke on the "Chinese Industrial Cooperatives." Mr. Lyman had recently returned from China where he investigated the cooperatives as a special emissary of the State Department.

Recordings of a number of the addresses are to be made available soon for use on radio stations elsewhere in the country.

Britain's China Fund Totals 4 Millions

The British United Aid to China Fund is now 18 months old and has passed its "million mark," it has been announced by its president, Lady Cripps. The total contributed to this British fund for aid to China is 1,006,703 pounds (U. S. \$4,067,000).

Report Is Compiled On Medical Assistance

The Advisory Committee on Medicine and Health of U.C.R., of which Dr. Eugene L. Opie is chairman, is preparing a study, "Western Medical Assistance to China During 1943-44." This report will combine all available information concerning organizations giving medical aid to China and will be kept up to date. Material is being collected by Mrs. Tania M. Cosman of the Program Division under the supervision of Miss Helen K. Stevens of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China.

Four of the ten sections have already been published. These list and describe the agencies, including those of the Chinese and Western governments, and contain information on medical personnel, medical education and medical libraries.

Requests for this report should be addressed to the Program Division, United China Relief.

Entry Into Jerusalem



Luke Ch'en, professor of fine arts at the Catholic University of Peking, painted this "Entry Into Jerusalem" which appears on the front cover of the April issue of the Maryknoll Society's "The Field Afar." He is a native of Kaying and became a Catholic through the study of New Testament scenes which he painted in Chinese style.

Seamen Contribute

Tan Tat Geen, Chinese mess boy who has worked on a dozen ships, recently brought to China Aid Council \$513.50 collected from fellow Chinese seamen for the International Peace Hospitals, which care for guerrilla wounded.

Mr. Liu Chairman

Liu Liang-Mo, United China Relief staff speaker, has been appointed chairman of the committee to arrange the 35th anniversary conference of the Chinese Student's Christian Association at Yale University, Aug. 28 - Sept. 2.

NEWS OF CHINA

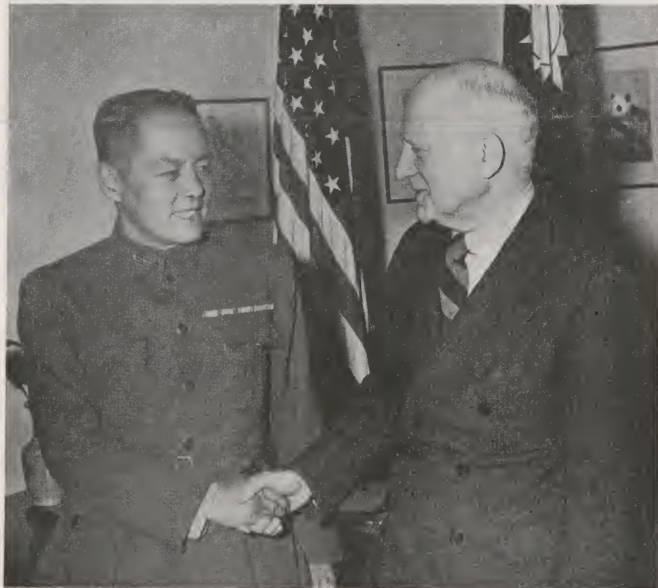
UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 3, NO. 5

Member Agency of National War Fund

MAY 6, 1944

Noted Dr. Lim Confers in U. S.



Lieut. Gen. Robert Kho-Sheng Lim, Chief of the supervisory and planning commission of the Army Medical Service of the Chinese Army, with Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, president of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. Dr. Lim is in this country to consult

with the surgeon general of the U. S. Army, Directors of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, and other American Medical groups in an effort to gather new ideas for the Chinese Army Medical Service.

U. C. R. Funds Sent to China Reach Total of \$18,666,717

Funds sent to China through United China Relief, since its organization in 1941, have reached a total of \$18,666,717 as of May 1.

This is exclusive of administrative expenses incurred in this country, which have been reduced to less than three and one-half per cent.

In 1941, United China Relief sent \$1,623,511; in 1942, \$5,096,360; in 1943, when U.C.R. became an agency of the National War Fund, \$8,612,155; and during the first five months of 1944, \$3,334,691.

Allocations from the National War Fund will provide nine million dollars for United China Relief's 1944 program.

Dr. Lim Credits ABMAC With Great Service

Credit for a large share of medical assistance is given to American Bureau for Medical Aid to China by Lieut. Gen. Robert K. S. Lim, chief of the Supervisory and Planning Commission of the Chinese Army Medical Service, who is in this country for a series of conferences.

"In the early days of the war," Gen. Lim said, "the American Bureau furnished vitally needed vaccines, sulpha drugs, technical advice, equipment and personnel. Through ABMAC, modern treatments and medications were introduced to China for many of the widespread diseases. Since Pearl Harbor, ABMAC has continued to forward technical information and to help finance such projects as the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools."

Limited laboratory facilities and lack of

ON RADIO MAY 10

The first American radio appearance of Lieut. Gen. Robert Lim of the Chinese armies will be on "Report to the Nation" over the CBS Network on Wednesday, May 10, from 10:30 to 11 P.M. EWT. The program is expected to present Dr. Lim in a short talk following a dramatization of one of his experiences on the Chinese battlefronts.

trained technicians have hampered the Chinese in solving numerous medical problems arising from wartime conditions. Gen. Lim arrived in New York April 4th after a flying trip from Chungking to establish contact with American scientists so that China may benefit from their research into the nature and treatment of new forms of disease. He is making his headquarters at the offices of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, 1790 Broadway, New York City. The Bureau, which has been sending medical aid to his country since 1937, is an agency of United China Relief.

General Lim, educated in Scotland and a veteran of the first World War, is one of China's leading medical men. He was head of the department of physiology at Peiping Union Medical College until the Japanese invasion. In 1931 he helped organize the Chitese Red

(Continued on page 7)

Fadiman, Baldrige Presented Awards at Movie Premiere

Award of China Relief Legion Certificates to Clifton Fadiman and Cyrus LeRoy Baldrige was made by George Whitney, U.C.R. vice-chairman, at a dinner preceding the premiere of our 1944 motion picture "Here Is China," in the Port Arthur Restaurant in New York City, Thursday, May 4.

Charles Edison, national chairman, was taken ill at the last moment and unable to be present.

Mr. Fadiman, master of ceremonies of "Information Please," is the narrator of the film, while Mr. Baldrige is the artist of our 1944 poster depicting the Chinese soldier in action.

Prominent Guests

Prominent guests included Dr. Tsune-Chi Yu, Consul General of China in New York; Maj. Henry B. Burgoyne, chairman, and E. C. Mark, secretary of the Chinese War Relief Fund of Canada; and D. M. Clark, chairman of the Toronto Fund. Chu Ting-Wing, president of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, which co-sponsored the event with U.C.R., was chairman of the meeting.

In his remarks as toastmaster, Mr. Whitney introduced Mr. Fadiman as having one "of the toughest and least enviable jobs in the world—riding herd on the motley assortment of

brain and genius that compose the panels of 'Information Please'.

"Well, when we needed a voice for our motion picture we decided to start at the top of the talent scale and work down," said Mr. Whitney, "but our search began and ended at the top—with Mr. Fadiman."

Mr. Whitney recalled the work of Mr. Baldrige as one of the founders and chief artist of "the Stars and Stripes" of the first World War, and predicted that our soldiers of today would soon be publishing a new edition at the same old stand in the shadow of the Eiffel tower. Mr. Whitney continued:

"Easy for Mr. Baldrige"

"It was easy for Mr. Baldrige to paint our Chinese soldier of the poster, I imagine, because not only does he know soldiers and war, but he knows China from three years of personal observation. He has brought the Chinese soldier of today alive for us, as he did the American doughboy long ago.

Preceding the speeches, Elisabeth Kingham, lyric soprano, sang the Star Spangled Banner and Liu Liang-Mo sang the Chinese National Anthem, San Min Chu I. Following the showing of the picture, the two singers led the audience in singing Chee-Lai.

In School Post



TUNG YUEN FONG

First Chinese Named to Public School Post

Tung Yuen Fong, a native of Chekiang province, China, is one of the first Chinese to teach in American public high schools. Mr. Fong came to America in September, 1940. In the summer of 1941, he was appointed deputization speaker to the Baptist Young People's Assemblies by the Northern Baptist Convention. In the spring of 1943, he became consultant to the division of comparative education, U.S. Office of Education, at Washington and has now been appointed teacher of Chinese culture in the public senior high schools in Philadelphia by the division of science, arts and education, Department of State, and the board of public education, school district of Philadelphia.

Besides his active service to the public and private educational and religious organizations, he has been attending the graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania, and holds a master of arts degree from the university and the Oriental Student Certificate from Crozer Theological Seminary. Recently he has been invited to be a member of the standing committee on international relations and world peace under the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

Vice-President Wallace, who is going to China, started studying Chinese by listening to a set of Chinese war songs recorded by Paul Robeson . . . Wallace will take samples of seed corn and newly developed wheat plants to China.

Opera Star Learns Chinese Song



Lorraine Quan (pointing) and Corinne Wong (right) teach Miss Eleanore Steber the Chinese National Anthem at Miss Steber's apartment. Miss Steber, a Metropolitan Opera star, took part in the Sun Yat-sen Day program.

Three Meetings On China In Reading, Penn.



Dr. Bangnee A. Liu, guest speaker March 28 in the Mt. Penn High School auditorium in Reading, Penn., being greeted by Miss Mary Meister, president of the Junior Woman's Club of Mt. Penn. Dr. Liu spoke three times in Reading that day. Left to right: Dr. Liu, Miss Ruth Ash, second vice-president and general chairman of the lecture; Mrs. F. Charles McKenna, advisor to the Juniors and co-chairman of the Berks County Council of United China Relief, and Miss Meister. Photograph by Reading Eagle.

Dr. Sweet Finds American Army Officers All Studying Chinese

Great understanding between the Chinese and Americans at "a center in India where the American Army is training Chinese troops" is reported by Dr. Lennig Sweet, U.C.R. program director, who has arrived in China. A letter from Dr. Sweet relates that "the American officers from the commanding general down are studying Chinese."

Dr. Sweet also discusses at some length the medical program under way. He wrote:

"I have heard only the highest praise for General Lim as an organizer and as a man who is of great value to China's medical program. It is hoped he will return to China at an early date for further service."

Given Intensive Courses

At the center in India, where Dr. Sweet spent some time awaiting clearance to proceed to his destination, he found extensive six weeks courses being given for Chinese medical officers.

"Surgical and medical equipment, text books and laboratory equipment for this group is purchased through the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China with United China Relief funds. The course covers anatomy, physiology, practical surgery, laboratory diagnosis and clinical medicine," Dr. Sweet reported.

Dr. Sweet inspected an occupational therapy workshop camp set up for 300 permanently disabled Chinese soldiers by the post medical officers, the Red Cross and Chinese YMCA, which receives funds for this purpose from United China Relief. Ambulatory cases are now engaged in making rope holders for shells, simple bookcases, knives, American Army insignia, etc. The plan is to sell most of the products in the post exchange and so create a revolving fund for expansion and to give the wounded men small wages.

India Is Americanized

Dr. Sweet finds that India is getting "hep" since the G.I. Joes have arrived. Dr. Sweet writes:

"'Tiffin' has given way to 'lunch', most of the goods on display are American, and the bands play swing and the English girls and the Anglo-Indians all jitterbug — the office girls chew gum and say 'Oh! Yeah?'—the generic name of the Indian servant, no matter by whom called, is 'Joe'. In fact American civilization is catching hold. Maybe Harry Luce was right in calling this the 'American Century'."

Member Agency National War Fund

Three Meetings Conducted at Reading, Penn.

"China Day" at Reading, Penn., March 28—featuring Dr. Bangnee A. Liu as guest speaker at three separate functions—continues still to be the subject of enthusiastic reports from that vicinity.

The Reading events, sponsored by the United China Relief committee and the Mt. Penn Junior Woman's club, were conducted as a sort of test to see what significance such affairs could have, and expectations were greatly exceeded. Several hundred persons were in the combined attendance—the smallest gathering attracting some 200, and letters reaching national U.C.R. headquarters are glowing in their praise not only of Dr. Liu but also of the idea behind the events and the manner in which they were conducted.

Starting at noon with a special meeting of the Optimist-Rotary club, Dr. Liu delivered a talk on the China of today which was broadcast over the Reading radio station and heard in person by an overflow crowd. At the afternoon meeting, 1,350 pupils and teachers in the Junior High school auditorium were given an entirely different talk on China, and still a third address was at Mt. Penn High school auditorium in the evening.

Mrs. F. Charles McKenna, co-chairman of the Berks County Council of United China Relief, had this to say afterwards:

"Dr. Liu's messages were so vital, and our enthusiastic audiences have repeatedly remarked about him so that we know his visit has done much toward creating a better understanding here in Reading concerning China's valuable contribution in our behalf."

"Happiness" Clip



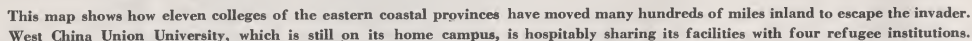
A sale of Chinese art treasures, the gift of a friend of China, began at the United China Relief Shop, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, May 1, under the auspices of the Women's Committee

headed by Mrs. John T. Pratt. The collection, shipped to this country before the occupation of Peiping, includes various types of jewelry, art objects, tribute silks, gauzes, scrolls and embroideries.

The clip pictured here denotes happiness. When used twice, as in this case, it means "happy marriage."

Assisting Mrs. Pratt on the committee are: Mrs. Richard E. Meyers, vice-chairman; Mrs. John W. Cross, Mrs. Douglas Gibbons, Mrs. Edward H. Green, Mrs. Frederic R. King, Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. Arthur Lehman, Mrs. Clark Minor, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, and Mrs. Lawrence Tibbett.

Associated Boards f



Of the twelve colleges now in Free China, one institution, Hua Chung, is located very near the Burma border. The others are in four groups, of which the one in Chengtu is the largest, consisting of West China Union University, Cheeloo, Ginling, University of Nanking, and Yenching University. These five institutions, with a total enrollment of about 3,500 and combined staffs numbering about 800, share the spacious 150-acre campus of West China Union University.

or Christian Colleges in China



A West China Union University nurse vaccinates children for smallpox.



University of Nanking's visual education truck takes educational information to the villages.



Double-decker beds and double desks make it possible for eight Ginling girls to share one room.



Cheeloo students study microscope slides of pathological tissue.

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 Mrs. W. Plumer Mills,
 Secretary



Yenching refugee students find shelter in a Confucian Hall (West China Union University campus).

Introducing: Three State Chairmen of United China Relief



JAMES J. RICK

Outstanding Leaders Further Cause of China by Unselfish Work in Their States

United China Relief is represented in three important states, Texas, Colorado, and Missouri by three outstanding leaders in the civic life of their respective states. They are additional examples of the calibre of leaders who have interested themselves in the cause of China and United China Relief.

JAMES J. RICK

Mr. Rick, Missouri chairman, is a director of the Kansas City War Chest and Community Fund, treasurer of the Infantile Paralysis Fund in Kansas City, and Treasurer of the Inter-American Institute.

After World War I, Mr. Rick was associated with Herbert Hoover in relief work in Central and Eastern Europe. This association is still maintained.

Mr. Rick is vice-president of the Union National Bank of Kansas City. He has been most active in the organization of United China Relief in Missouri.

T. E. McCLINTOCK

Mr. McClintock, Colorado chairman, is one of the state's outstanding business men who finds time for patriotic and philanthropic work. When United China Relief called upon him for leadership he developed a good organization in important centers. The leaders he chose became factors in the successful campaign of 1943.

Mr. McClintock is one of the vice-presidents of the United War Chest of Colorado, responsible for counties around Denver.

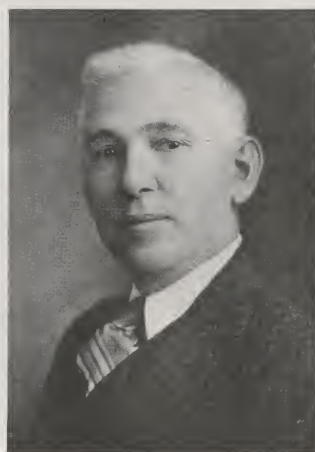
He is one of the leading bankers of the Rocky Mountain section, being interested in a number of banks in Colorado and other states. He is a director of the Public Service Company of Colorado, a director of the Capitol



THOMAS McCLINTOCK

Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Frontier Refining Company, of Cheyenne, Wyoming. The latter recently completed an \$8,000,000 high octane plant. For the past 15 years, (until November, 1943, when he purchased all its assets) Mr. McClintock was president of the Denver Joint Stock Land Bank.

A native of North Dakota, he is the son of a banker, and it was natural that he should follow in his father's footsteps. He was educated at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wisconsin, and the University of Minnesota.



J. T. CANALES

Mr. Canales, prominent Brownsville attorney, is Texas Chairman of U.C.R. In spite of an exacting legal practice, he is carrying on an aggressive program for U.C.R. in Brownsville and the Valley of Texas. Mr. Canales is an informed student of Chinese Culture and Religion. He makes speeches before clubs and civic meetings in Brownsville and adjacent towns. He is planning to show the motion picture "Here Is China" throughout the Valley.

This year he is promoting "China Sunday" in all the churches in Brownsville. This observance will coincide with the birthday of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children Fund; Institution for the Chinese Blind.

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Member Agency National War Fund

ABMAC Staff Members Hear From Gen. Lim How Their Work Aids China



Lieut. Gen. Robert K. S. Lim is flanked by Miss Helen Kennedy Stevens, executive director of ABMAC, at the left, and Miss Rita Savoy during an ABMAC staff meeting when

Gen. Lim explained how helpful the Bureau's work was in China's medical crisis. Standing in the rear are, left to right, June Lai, Dr. Tsun Tung, Jane Morton, Ruth Block, Edith

Lutkins, Clementine Tabatchnik, H. G. Hutchinson, C.P.A., Mary J. Pasca, Daniel R. Scanlon, Margaret Peters, Edward W. Lee, Marguerite Woodman.

Dr. Lim Credits ABMAC With Great Service

(Continued from page 1)

Cross Field Service and since 1938 he has held commission as Major General in the Chinese Army, winning his promotion in February of this year. He is a foreign associate of the National Academy of Sciences of this country, editor of the Chinese Journal of Physiology, and holder of the Legion of Merit which was presented to six Chinese Army officers last year on behalf of President Roosevelt.

"Even today," Gen. Lim said in discussing the medical personnel problems in China, "there are only 11,000 medical doctors in all China, including occupied China, to care for 450 million people. The Emergency Medical Service Training Schools, organized with funds partially supplied by ABMAC, has trained more than 7,000 men to help relieve this situation."

Annual Meeting May 16

Seven years of cooperation with Chinese medical leaders will be celebrated by ABMAC at its annual meeting May 16 at 4 p.m. at the Hotel Ambassador, New York City.

Lieut. Gen. Lim will describe the work of the Army Medical Administration, Dr. Lin Yutang, one of three ABMAC directors who visited China during 1943, will report on China's health program.

Reports on ABMAC's accomplishments during the past year will be submitted by Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, President; Dr. Co Tui, Chairman of the Committee on the Army Medical Administration; Dr. Frank Meloney,

Chairman of the Committee on Medical Personnel; Dr. John Scudder, Chairman of the Blood Bank Committee; Dr. Henry Meloney, Chairman of the Committee on the National Health Administration; Dr. Jean A. Curran, Chairman of the Committee on National Colleges; Dr. Aura E. Severinghaus, Chairman of the Committee on Microfilms, Leland Rex Robinson, Chairman of the Board of Directors, will preside.



Victory Pin

This sterling silver pin, designed and executed by Ah Shoon, has for its border the famous "eight diagrams" of the Chinese, which date from the 12th Century B.C. — in use for centuries as a fortune telling device. The character in the center

of the pin is "kai," which signifies victory over great obstacles.

Of the "eight diagrams" and their significance, Dr. Hu Shih, renowned Chinese scholar and former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, has written:

"These eight kwa or 'trigrams' are the eight basic elements out of which the 64 'hexagrams' of the Book of Change are formed.

"The Book of Change is a book of divination traditionally attributed to the 12th Century B.C. The Book is in 64 chapters, each chapter under one of the 64 concepts."

Superstition has it that good luck and good fortune will follow the wearer of this pin. Orders may be sent to the Merchandise Department of United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. The price of \$12.50 includes tax and postage.

Senator Thomas Sees Difficulties In War on Japan

U. S. Sen. Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, spoke on "How Long Will Japan Fight?" on the closing program of our "China News-reel" radio series on Station WNEW, New York, on May 4.

"I do not expect the collapse of Japan," said Sen. Thomas, "even if we do that which I think we must do, destroy her head and her heart; but still there will be the old military theory which has never changed, that is, that a general sent out with a contingent has a task to perform, and he performs it as he sees fit regardless of orders from the homeland. Thus, wherever Japanese concentrations are, the stage is set for a battle which will last just as long as the soldiers are willing to fight. This point is extremely essential; it shows us what we may have to sacrifice in bringing peace to Asia.

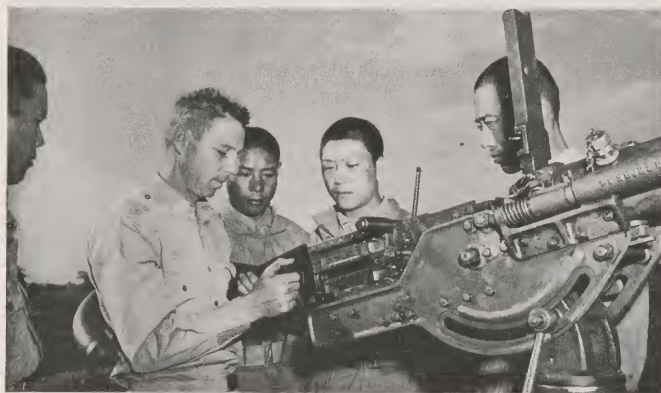
"Japan, which seems so united to the outside world, never fights a single war, but she fights as many wars as she has theaters of war and as diverse a war as the varied ideas of her generals and her admirals. Thus you see that those strategists who feel that our task in Asia is easy fail to recognize the background facts."

Selections from this series of 5-minute talks on questions to do with China and the Far East are now being recorded. An album containing the best of these talks will soon be available to U.C.R. radio chairmen.

Training Together for War on Japs



Chinese-American Institute of Public Relations dinner finds Chinese and American Allies eating with the customary chop sticks. (Photo by U. S. Army)



Armored Force School group of Chinese Army gets data from U. S. Lieut. Rowe on anti-aircraft weapon.

Colleges Have Annual Meeting In New York

Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, USNR, director of the Women's Reserve and President of Wellesley College, was toastmistress at the annual dinner of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China at the Aldine Club, New York City, May 8.

Bishop W. Y. Chen, recently returned from China, and the Rev. Earle H. Ballou, newly elected Executive Secretary of the Associated Boards, discussed the current program for refugee colleges in Western China.

Boston's Vice Consul Is Honored at Dinner

Boston's first vice-consul from China, Kung-shou Wang, was honored at a dinner in the Copley-Plaza on March 28 when every seat in the huge ballroom was sold out. Mrs. Wang was also honored at the dinner which was attended by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, high-ranking Army and Navy officers, and Boston's leading citizens from every walk of life.

Miss Soo Yong, the celebrated Chinese monologist, entertained with five sketches which covered the period from 1911 to the present.

Microfilm Takes Vital Industrial Facts to China

Strange looking, old-fashioned sketches of machinery that was used fifty and a hundred years ago in this country are going into China today on tiny microfilm flown from India over the "hump" to China. And those tiny sketches are proving to be China's industrial salvation.

Painstakingly resurrected from yellow records of American industry in the last century, those sketches of simply-made and simply-operated machines are being used in China for the building of thousands of little factories which are manufacturing army blankets, shoes, textiles of all kinds, metal products for war and peace, and even some chemicals such as medicines and gasoline substitutes.

The work is carried on by Indusco—American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives—which supplies technical information, advances funds for the organization of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, and educates children and adults in industrial achievement.

David J. Leacock, until recently technical director of Indusco, has done most of the research work which has enabled the Chinese to build these shops from the simplest of tools and with the crudest of raw materials. Mr. Leacock recently resigned to accept a new position, but he will continue to aid Indusco's Technical Committee in a voluntary capacity. Norman Applezweig, chairman of Indusco's Technical Committee, will continue to supervise the technical projects already under way.

Do You Want NEWS OF CHINA?

It is the purpose of *News of China* to acquaint the public insofar as possible with China and its people, and with the work of United China Relief and its Agencies. The present circulation is slightly over 30,000 and about 2,000 requests for additions to the list are coming in monthly.

United China Relief is desirous of having all interested persons receive a copy. On the other hand, with a paper shortage existing and because of a desire to keep expenses at a minimum, we do not want to continue to send *The News* to anyone who does not read it or have any use for it.

If, therefore, you are receiving *The News* and do not care to, please fill in the following, clip this coupon and mail it to United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York.

Please remove my name from *The News* Mailing list.

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NEWS OF CHINA

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 3, NO. 6

Member Agency of National War Fund

JUNE 3, 1944



SKILLED LABOR FROM OCCUPIED CHINA is being steadily transferred from occupied China for the all-important task of building Free China's war production. A typical transfer by river boat is pictured here. This is one of the projects financed by donations of American Labor through United China Relief with the Chinese Association of Labor cooperating.

Chinese Labor President Describes Work Of Moving Labor Into Free China

Chu Hsueh-fan, President of the Chinese Association of Labor, in a visit to the United China Relief offices, reported that more than 350 skilled workers have been evacuated from occupied China to help produce war materials for the Chinese Army in recent months.

Mr. Chu, a delegate to the recent ILO conference, told how his organization uses funds contributed by American labor groups through U.C.R. for these evacuations via underground railroad similar to methods used in this country for rescuing slaves prior to the Civil War. One girl agent working as a laundress in a shipyard at Hongkong was responsible for sending out 85 workers in three months before she was discovered and shot by the Japs last February.

The Association uses some of the funds for providing recreation and medical aid for Chinese workers and maintains another project to supplement the feeding of wounded Chinese soldiers in hospitals. Mr. Chu expects to return to China shortly.

China Enters Eighth Year of War on July 7

July 7 will mark the beginning of the eighth year since Japanese troops opened fire on the Chinese Army at the Marco Polo Bridge on the outskirts of Peiping.

Of the United Nations, China has fought for the longest period of time. Years before the Marco Polo Bridge incident, China had in many ways persistently resisted Japan's aggression and had championed the maintenance of international law and order. Inadequately armed, she has faced heavy odds.

Edison Speaks Three Times In Indiana

China's valiant fight against Japan for seven years and the importance of work done with American gifts through United China Relief and the National War Fund were described by Charles Edison, National Chairman of United China Relief, in three speeches under the auspices of the Indiana War Fund late in May.

Mr. Edison spoke May 25 at noon before all the service organizations of Terre Haute at the Terre Haute House with an audience numbering several hundred, and that evening



CHARLES EDISON

addressed a public meeting at the World War Memorial in Indianapolis. The following day, May 26, he appeared before another audience numbering in the hundreds in connection with a district conference of the Indiana War Fund in the Chamber of Commerce Building at Fort Wayne.

At Terre Haute, Mr. Edison asserted that as the Chinese approach the seventh anniversary

(Continued on page 6)

Dr. Van Slyke Is Reelected By ABMAC

Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke was re-elected President of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors held in the Hotel Ambassador on May 16, 1944.

John J. Martin, treasurer of the agency, reported that funds and medical supplies amounting to \$2,569,767 have been sent to China since Jan. 1, 1943.

These funds were received from the National War Fund through United China Relief and were effective in aiding Chinese soldiers and civilians through the Army Medical Administration, the National Health Administration, the National Medical Colleges and the National Red Cross Society of China.

Blood Bank Included

This financial statement included the cost of equipping the Chinese Blood Bank which, it was announced at the meeting, has arrived in China.

Lieut. Gen. Robert K. S. Lim, Chief of the Supervisory and Planning Commission of the Chinese Army Medical Administration, was guest of honor. Dr. Van Slyke announced that Gen. Lim will serve as advisor to ABMAC concurrently with his present army post. The appointment has been approved by Surgeon-General Hsu Hsi-lin, who sent a message expressing his appreciation of ABMAC's services to the Chinese soldier.

Medical Personnel Needed

Gen. Lim pointed out that skilled medical personnel, trained in the shortest possible time, is China's major need. He also predicted that no matter how far the Japanese forces penetrate into China, the people would give a good account of themselves.

Dr. Lin Yu-tang, author who has just recently returned from a six months stay in China, stressed the importance of better health and sanitation standards for the Chinese.

Resolutions expressing appreciation for friendship and interest of the late Dave Hennen Morris and accepting the resignation of Alfred Kohlberg were offered by Dr. Co-Tui, vice president of ABMAC. These resolutions were passed unanimously.

Third Grade Youngsters Give Their Earnings

The third grade children of the College Elementary School in Frostburg, Md., have recently sent \$10 to China to be used among the orphans. After studying life in China and learning of the great number of homeless children, they decided to help in whatever way they could.

The youngsters organized a China Relief Club and earned \$10 by shoveling walks, running errands, washing dishes and other household chores.



JEEP BECOMES AMBULANCE IN CHINA as the Chinese use their native resourcefulness and ingenuity to convert a piece of American equipment into something more sorely needed on this immediate fighting front, where Americans and Chinese train and carry on the war against Japan side by side.—Photo by U. S. Army.

"Ding How!" (Things Are Fine) Is Universal Greeting, Says Pilot

The Chinese are sure swell people though. Good natured and hospitable. Everyone is "Joe." That's a universal name. "Ding how" is the universal greeting. Means "Hello," "Good luck," "Things are fine," "O.K." and anything else good. They like the Americans and are sure an admirable people. They suffer, work, sweat, die but they always have a smile and a "Ding how!" You would sure get a kick out of it.

The foregoing paragraph is an excerpt from a letter sent to Charles Stewart Mott of Flint, Mich., an honorary director of United China Relief and one of U.C.R.'s two Michigan chair-

men, by an American pilot whom Mr. Mott does not name.

The pilot's letter also said:

Inflation is terrible. \$300 Chinese to \$1 American. I converted 20 rupees and got the d—dest wad of money you ever saw. A package of American chewing gum sells for \$250. My co-pilot's and my dinner was \$450.

Church Committee To Expand Its Scope

The Church Committee for China Relief is expanding into the "Church Committee for Relief in Asia." Of chief interest in the expansion is the Committee's plan to raise funds from church sources to enable relief workers to overcome some of the consequences of famine in India.

The Church Committee for China Relief will continue to function with its present staff and under its present name without any lessening of its activities. It will, however, be a sub-committee of the larger organization, Church Committee for Relief in Asia.

MRS. MORROW NAMED

Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, an Honorary Director of United China Relief, has been appointed to represent U.C.R. on the Women's Advisory Committee of the New York War Fund.

Handbook Contains Much Pacific Information

Professor Elliot G. Mears of Stanford University has recently compiled "Pacific Ocean Handbook"—a pocket-size volume of 200 pages—which contains an almost unbelievable amount of statistical data on the Pacific world. It was designed primarily as an aid to our armed forces, but contains a wealth of information which is of interest and value to civilians, with 58 maps and illustrations. The appendix provides quick information dealing with area and population, sea and air distances, wind velocity and visibility scales, land and sea life, foreign weights, measures and currency, etc.

The publisher is James Ladd Delkin, Stanford University.



INTERNATIONAL DAY AT WOODBRIDGE, N.J., finds a Mexican head-piece on Tennyson Po-shun Chang, former Chinese deputy consul to Nicaragua and now executive in the Chinese Relations Department of United China Relief, at an International Festival in Woodbridge, N. J., May 9. Mr. Chang was principal speaker at the event, which was sponsored by the Woodbridge Parent-Teacher Association. Children were dressed in foreign costumes. Left to right above are Mrs. Bernard A. DeBree, Lorraine Petterson, Norman Petterson, Kay Eigner, Mr. Chang, Louise Baumbach, Joan Buruchian, Tina Meier and Jeanette Baumbach. —Photo by The Herald News, Passaic, N. J.

St. John's University Admitted at Annual Meeting of Associated Boards

St. John's University was admitted to the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China at the annual meeting of the Boards in New York early last month. Plans are now under way for the opening of St. John's in Free China and for registration with the Chinese government.

Committees reported on a plan for consolidation of the various boards and for possible development in the postwar period.

Dr. Leslie Kilborn, director of the College of Medicine and Dentistry of West China Union University, presented information on the present status and the possible future development of medical education in China, and Dr. Frank Price brought the latest word about the seriousness of the financial situation that faces the Christian Colleges.

About 200 guests attended the annual dinner on May 8, at which Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield, President of the Associated Boards, presided. Capt. Mildred McAfee, Commander of the Waves, was the toastmistress. She introduced Earle H. Ballou, newly elected Executive Secretary of the Associated Boards, who spoke of the opportunities in Christian education in China. Bishop W. Y. Chen, who had recently come to America, also spoke, emphasizing the importance of Christian education, and paying

high tribute to the group in China which has kept the colleges open in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties. He quoted Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as having said that the Chinese government is looking to the private institutions, especially the Christian colleges, to pioneer in many educational fields.

"Come and See" Tour To Be Held Soon

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, chairman of the Women's Division of the New York War Fund, has issued invitations to the women workers of the 1913 campaign to participate in a "Come and See Tour" of member agencies.

The tours will be held the first two weeks of June in New York City and many luncheons and teas have been scheduled by the foreign and American agencies.

United China Relief Day will be observed on June 9 at a tea at the St. Regis Hotel. Mrs. John T. Pratt, chairman of U.C.R.'s Women's Committee, will be hostess.

Also scheduled is a showing of United China Relief's new 1944 movie, "Here is China."

Dr. Tsune-chi Yu, Chinese Consul General in New York, will be the guest of honor.

China Aid Council Elects Three To Its Board

Three new members of the Board of Directors were elected by China Aid Council at its annual meeting May 24 at the Iranian Institute in New York City. They are Richard J. Walsh, Stanley M. Isaacs and Dr. Leland Sanford Albright.

Mr. Walsh, president of the John Day Publishing Co., is editor of Asia Magazine. He is a director of United China Relief and the East and West Association.

Mr. Isaacs is a former borough president of Manhattan, is a member of the New York City Council and is the head of United Neighborhood Houses. Dr. Albright is assistant secretary of the International Missionary Council and spent 15 years as a missionary in Japan.

Report on Children's Work

Mrs. Edward C. Carter, China Aid Council president, said in her annual report that "China relief may be defined as a sort of humanitarian lend-lease whereby we give the best we have in order to strengthen China herself to meet the needs of modern life and to emerge as a vital democracy."

Miss Sally Lucas Jean delivered the report of the children's work, which showed the progress made in training of child care personnel; the development of a widening program of service to China's children; and plans for future additional work, such as child care libraries, cooperation with other agencies such as UNRRA, etc.

Incredible Hardships

Dr. Claude Heaton's report dealt with the medical work on which there have been recent reports brought out of China by Ted White of Life Magazine, which tell graphically the story of accomplishment in spite of incredible hardship and continuous fighting with the enemy.

Earlier in the month, China Aid Council and ABMAC, who are cooperating on a child health project to be set up shortly in China, presented a comprehensive report of present and future activities at a meeting of the U.C.R. Advisory Committee on Child Care and Development.

China Aid Council Exhibit Is Prepared

An exhibit of China Aid Council's work prepared for the 15th biennial convention of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union at Atlantic City May 14 to 20, is now on view at the headquarters of the Furriers Joint Council in New York City, and will shortly go on a tour of the Union's locals throughout the country. The exhibit, prepared by Miss Dorothea Tooker of the Council, received much favorable comment from union officials and members who have contributed frequently to the Council's work.

This is the third of a series of pictorial displays to be published in News of China to describe the functions of the various agencies of United China Relief. The next will appear in the July issue.

INDUSCO, INC.

China Helps Itself With Industrial Cooperation

INDUSCO, INC., the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, was established in September, 1940, to help in the development and maintenance of the industrial cooperative movement in China. Thousands of refugees from the coastal cities, war widows, disabled soldiers and villagers have been enabled to join this movement for the production of desperately needed goods through the support of Indusco.

Nearly three-fourths of the products made in the C.I.C. (Chinese Industrial Cooperatives) go to the Chinese Army, Allied Forces stationed in China and the Chinese Red Cross. Essential every-day items, lacking since coastal manufacturing centers were captured by the Japanese, are made for the local population. Shoes, surgical gauze, machines, uniforms, household goods and army equipment are a few of the things turned out by the nearly 2,000 cooperative workshops. Loans are granted to groups of at least seven applicants and are repaid as the units start production. Hospitals, clinics, primary schools, libraries, kindergartens and training classes are supported through the Cooperative Federations, which are in turn mainly supported through a percentage of the cooperative profits.

Indusco also maintains the major support of four C.I.C. Bailie Schools where refugee boys and sons of cooperators are trained to become mechanics, textile experts, accountants and technicians for the Cooperatives. Funds also go to the development of new types of machinery especially suited for use by the C.I.C. under village conditions. Indusco's Technical Committee answers all kinds of production and engineering questions submitted by the C.I.C. and supplies textbooks and blueprints through O.W.I. microfilm or by airmail.

Indusco's offices are at 425 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Members of a printing cooperative work inside a mountain cave for safety.



"Mother Liu," treasurer of a wool spinning-blanket making cooperative in Kansu spins wool for Chinese Army blankets.



Three of 200 women members of a cooperative put padding into uniforms for soldiers.



A modern lathe in one of the nearly two thousand small cooperative factories now operating in Free China.



This C.I.C. group is at work on a mien, or macaroni machine producing vitally needed food.



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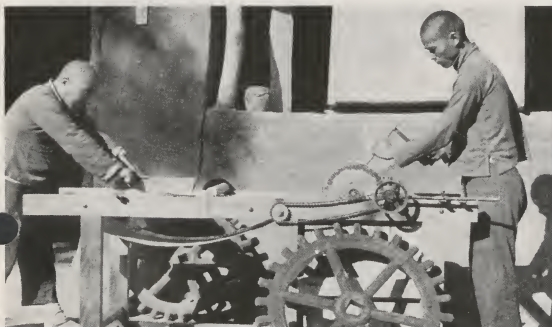
Honan refugees at work on building a water-power race for textile machinery developed by C.I.C. engineers.



One of the many C.I.C. clinics which endeavor to improve the health standards of the co-operatives.



Honan famine refugee boys joining the Shuangshihpu Bailie School for training receive C.I.C. sandals.



This textile machine at a Northwest cooperative is made chiefly of wood with iron and steel used only where essential.



Portable smelters for guerrilla gun plants are used in the production of quantities of small arms for Chinese guerrillas.

Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Myers Are Untiring In Activities on Behalf of China

With a schedule so heavy as to tax the strength of most people, Mrs. John T. Pratt is in her third year of rendering active service to United China Relief.

In addition to her U.C.R. activities, Mrs. Pratt, known as Ruth Pratt when she served in Congress as Representative from New York, is president of the Women's National Republican Club, a vice president of the Philharmonic Symphony Society of N. Y., chairman of the Philharmonic Symphony League of New York, chairman of



MRS. JOHN T. PRATT
Chairman of the Women's Committee

the board of the Rachmaninoff Fund and on the board of directors of the City Center.

Started in 1942

Mrs. Pratt's active work for China started early in 1942 when she served on the executive committee of the Women's Division. In 1943, she accepted the co-chairmanship of the Greater New York City Committee with the late Frederick H. Wood.



MRS. RICHARD E. MYERS
Vice-chairman of the Women's Committee

The current year still finds Mrs. Pratt, many times a grandmother, heading U.C.R.'s Women's Committee and on the executive committee of the Women's Division of the National War Fund.

The U.C.R. Shop at 444 Madison Avenue is one of her chief enthusiasms and hardly a day passes without Mrs. Pratt visiting the shop to consult with Mrs. Richard E. Myers, vice chairman of the Women's Committee, who has volunteered to devote her time to the management of the shop. Mrs. Myers has built up this shop to a point where the books show a substantial profit for relief funds.

Course in Cooking

One of the unusual activities introduced by Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Myers was a course in Chinese cooking held at the Ballard School of the Y.W.C.A. in the spring of 1943. The students were taught how to cook Chinese fashion with American vegetables according to recipes from United China Relief's own cookbook "New Chinese Recipes."

The course was most successful and did much to familiarize the American housewife with the food stretching and vitamin value of Chinese cookery.

Other committees into which Mrs. Pratt has poured her efforts were the Sponsors Committee of "Cheer China," the midnight revue given in late '42 and which raised funds for China; the Citizens Committee to Welcome

Edison Speaks Three Times in Indiana

(Continued from page 1)

sary of their defense of liberty, "their courage remains bright like a beacon in a dark and turbulent world." Despite China's disappointment at the losses by her allies of the Philippines, East Indies, Singapore and Burma, Mr. Edison said, among the Chinese "there is no thought of defeatism."

"Among the brightest aspects of the situation in China today," Mr. Edison declared, "are the constructive forces which are receiving aid from the American people through the National War Fund and United China Relief." The speaker listed industrial cooperatives, hospitals, dispensaries, mobile medical units, training schools, colleges, orphanages and other institutions receiving aid.

Before the gathering at Indianapolis, Mr. Edison cited "an almost instinctive attitude of interest and friendliness toward the Chinese people" and said that one fundamental basis for it is "our recognition of a close kinship between China and America. Despite racial, geographical and linguistic barriers, we somehow know that we and the Chinese think alike and hold much the same ideals."

Before the Indianapolis audience he traced the history of the democratic movement in China through the ascendancy of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen to the present time, and lauded the Chinese government for its stout fight against overwhelming odds.

In Fort Wayne, Mr. Edison stressed the importance of China in the post-war world both from the social and economic standpoints, and detailed progress made industrially with donations from the American people.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek at Madison Square Garden in 1943; and the fund raising campaign of the National War Fund last fall.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children Fund; Institution for the Chinese Blind.

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Member Agency National War Fund

Relief Agencies To Work Closely With UNRRA

China Aid Council is the most recent of United China Relief's agencies to apply for membership in the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. This is the organization which has been formed by the President's War Relief Control Board as liaison between the private relief groups and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA).

United China Relief is a member, along with the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, Indusco and the American Friends Service Committee. The Church Committee is represented in the Council through individual denominational groups as well as through U.C.R.

To Work Closely with UNRRA

Membership in the Council is limited to agencies that are engaged in relief and reconstruction work in foreign countries, and will work closely with UNRRA. The impression has been created in some quarters that UNRRA would supplant all activities of agencies such as United China Relief. But more than a year ago, former N. Y. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, then director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, and Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the President's War Relief Control Board, issued a joint statement which included the following passage:

"It is essential to continue the relief work of private philanthropic organizations, financed by voluntary contributions from the public, as an expression of the generous sympathies of the American people and because of the distinctive services that quasi-public and voluntary agencies can render to complement public resources and services."

UNRRA's operations will be on such a huge scale that private agencies, of course, are bound to play a subordinate part as to quantity, but the work of private agencies will continue to be important in many specialized fields.

Details of UNRRA's operations have not yet been set, especially with reference to the Far East, but it is obvious that United China Relief will continue to have a large task in its work in China.

Eight Trucks Yield Parts To Keep Old No. 41 In Shape To Run

American youngsters who can tell the make of most automobiles at a glance would have some difficulty identifying some of the trucks used by the American Friends' Ambulance Unit to transport medical supplies in China. One of the Unit's best trucks, Old No. 41, is a combination of eight different makes, American and British.



MRS. JEANNE MOY, 29, reputed to be the only Chinese woman in the United States who is a skilled machinist, is chairman of the health committee of the Republic Machine Tool Corp. and is given a great share of the credit for a 75 percent reduction in absenteeism at the plant. Her husband, George, also is an employee of the company. Here is Mrs. Moy and other members of her committee discussing the use of paper cups as a health measure with Harold T. Lassner, general manager of the company.

New Sound Movie Is Greeted By Heavy Demand

"Interesting . . . Educational . . . Convincing in Story"—These are typical of the many enthusiastic comments received at National Headquarters concerning United China Relief's latest sound film, "HERE IS CHINA," with Clifton Fadiman as narrator. In the first month, it has been shown more than 200 times.

National War Fund Executives were so greatly impressed by the film that they have decided to exhibit it on a tour of key cities, together with a N.W.F. film, before local War Chest groups, prior to the Fall campaign.

Inspired by this appealing picture of China at work and play, individual United China Relief Chairmen, Foreign Mission Boards, Army camps and others are purchasing the film at cost and arranging showings.

"HERE IS CHINA" exhibitions are being staged in many localities, mainly through the efforts of local United China Relief Chairmen. In view of the limited number of prints available, requests for showings should, wherever possible, clear through them. For groups other than U.C.R. Committees, there is a charge of 50 cents for the loan of this film to cover packing and service, in addition to transportation costs both ways.

Other films produced by United China Relief are "WESTERN FRONT" (1942) and "CHINA—FIRST TO FIGHT" (1943). Both pictures are in constant demand throughout the country, and are still available for showing.

"Please Remove" Name Changed to "Please Add"

The May issue of News of China contained a blank which any person receiving the News was invited to fill out if he or she does not care to continue to get it. The purpose of this blank was to save postage and paper in the event any was being wasted.

Since publication of the blank, fewer than 100 out of 36,000 have been returned. In most cases, removal was asked because of duplication on the list, more than one person in a family receiving the News, death of the addressee, or for some similar reason.

A number used the blank to request addition to rather than deletion from the mailing list; several others sent in the blank with unsolicited gifts of money to United China Relief; others took occasion to write notes asking that the News be continued.

In its latest listing, the Education Film Service of the University of Rochester Library has the following to say about "Here is China":

"Clifton Fadiman narrates this outstanding film which presents China to western eyes. The customs of the country, life in cities and in villages, and many aspects of Chinese culture are carefully studied. The film is absorbingly interesting and we predict that it will be very popular. We suggest you reserve it as soon as possible, in order to avoid disappointment."



ALLAN FORBES, president of the State Street Trust Co., Boston, is United China Relief chairman. MRS. ARTHUR W. HARTT (seated), president of the Women's Division of Boston U.C.R. is shown with MRS. RICHARD HOBART, vice-president.



Boston Committee Headquarters Active Center for China Information

The Boston Committee's spacious headquarters, 367 Boylston Street have proved to be a success in the transition from money raising to the educational program of United China Relief. Allan Forbes, Chairman, president of the State Street Trust Company, has a natural interest in China as his ancestors sailed in the China trade and his grandfather first went to sea on the "Canton Packet."

A large corps of volunteers of the Women's Division, under Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, maintains a flourishing shop, an up-to-date library and information center and a hall which is used for exhibitions, movies and where weekly luncheons are served. This past winter there has been widespread interest in the talks at these luncheons and the subjects have ranged from the ever-fascinating one of personal experiences of Gripsholm passengers, descriptions of life in an American Embassy, travels over the Burma Road, guerrilla warfare, to flowers and plants which had their origin in China and are suitable for New England Gardens.

There is a constant flow of people seeking gifts and useful articles in the Shop, searching for information and enlightenment on China in the library and great interest in the educational leaflets and material on hand.

At the headquarters, which Mr. Forbes has procured rent-free, large show windows afford an excellent opportunity to display objects of art from the Shop, photographs of activities of the agencies in China, books and posters. The decorations of the windows are changed frequently and passersby are drawn by the artistic color combinations.

Wood Fund Provides Educational Aids

Demand for educational material on China available at National Headquarters of United China Relief has exceeded expectations since it was offered to schools and also in the May News of China. Expenses are being defrayed through a fund established in memory of the late Frederick H. Wood, who was National Chairman in 1943. A number of gifts reaching a substantial total have been received for addition to the fund.

The Order Sheet was sent to the larger school systems and to private schools, and 9,000 orders have been received, coming from every state and six Central and South American countries. More than a half million separate items have been sent out.

Typical of reaction to the material is that of Miss Mary E. Barron, superintendent of the Alpha (Mich.) High School, who writes, in part:

"The important thing so far as I am concerned is 'will each thing teach the student interest in, understanding for, China?' I wish to thank you for all the help and materials already sent. We are having three assemblies, two by students (one using the radio script of children and teacher) and one with a local speaker. The music classes are learning the songs of China to sing, history classes are using the Far East test in the American observer. My English classes loved trying to learn to write Chinese. We have posters put about the school and a special bulletin board in the history room, English room, and library."

Significant Good Will Is Seen By Arnold B. Vaught

United China Relief funds are doing a significant amount of good for the Chinese people and are building better relations for America, according to Arnold B. Vaught, who returned to this country late in May after being relieved at Chungking. Mr. Vaught's work as director of the American Advisory Committee of the Church Committee for China Relief has been taken over by Dr. Robert T. Henry.

"There is a real feeling of appreciation among the Chinese for the aid being given by Americans," Mr. Vaught said, "although it is obvious that U.C.R. could spend much more under present conditions in China. American relief for China was started earlier and has been more consistent than that from any other nation and, as a consequence, United China Relief receives more attention than other re-



ARNOLD B. VAUGHT

lief groups in the Chinese newspapers and is better known to the Chinese people."

Mr. Vaught declared that more medical supplies are reaching China now, but such agencies as the American Friends Ambulance Unit are handicapped in distribution of these supplies because of a serious lack of spare parts for trucks. The fuel situation has improved recently with less dependence on charcoal and alcohol since it is now possible to obtain a fair grade of gasoline from the Kansu oil fields in the Northwest. Convoys of trucks carry medical supplies to the Northwest and return with a load of gasoline.

Mr. Vaught, accompanied by his wife and his four-year-old daughter who was born in Chungking and experienced her first raid three days later, are at present visiting friends and relatives in their home town, Franklin, Indiana. They were bombed out of their Chungking home twice.

NEWS OF CHINA

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 3, NO. 7

Member Agency of National War Fund

JULY 8, 1944



MARCO POLO BRIDGE, WHERE THE JAPS ATTACKED CHINA on July 7, 1937 and unleashed the forces of aggression which led to the holocaust of World War II. The bridge is near Peiping and the stone lions which border its parapet are said to have been there when Marco Polo crossed into China in the 13th century. Its name will go down in history not because it bore the traffic of peace for centuries, but because it bore the traffic of invasion and became the battleground which the Japanese called the beginning of the "China Incident."

America Observes Anniversary of Japan's Attack on China at Marco Polo Bridge

China started its eighth year of World War II on July 7, anniversary of the battle of Lukouchiao (Marco Polo Bridge), which occurred in 1937.

Americans made the date an occasion to salute our Chinese allies with impressive programs in many of the larger cities and in nation-wide recognition otherwise of the significant anniversary. Newspapers, radio commentators and magazines in hundreds of places paid tributes to China for her valiant fight against terrific odds.

When the Japanese fired at Marco Polo Bridge few people realized that the shot was to end the period of easy conquest which Japan had enjoyed since she began by invading Manchuria in September, 1931. Fewer still were

(Continued on page 3)

Roosevelt's Message

The following telegram was sent by President Roosevelt to Generalissimo Chiang from the White House on the occasion of China's "Triple Seventh" on July 7:

On this seventh anniversary of your country's resistance against the brutal and unprovoked attack of the Japanese aggressor, the entire American people do honor to the spirit of the Chinese nation. Through seven long years the

(Continued on Page 3)

Nation-Wide Observance To Be Held Oct. 10

Plans are being started for a nation-wide observance of Oct. 10—the famous "Double-Tenth" date in China's history.

This date is commonly accepted as the Birthday of the Chinese Republic. It was the day in 1911 that the Manchu dynasty was overthrown, paving the way for the founding of the Republic by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the January following.

The National Chairman in making arrangements for wide-spread celebrations is Charles Edison, National Chairman of United China Relief. A committee now in process of formation throughout the country already includes 34 governors of the various states as Honorary Chairmen, and includes hundreds of others including State Chairmen of U.C.R.

First announcement of the extensive plans was made a few days ago by Mr. Edison. More governors are accepting invitations to serve, and several of them already have started appointment of state-wide committees. The larger cities are to have observances of their own, while other events will be on a county-wide or state-wide basis.

An organization which will plan a banquet with a nationally-known speaker is being formed in Greater New York. Another early committee to begin preparations is for Greater Boston. Plans will be announced as soon as they are completed in these and other larger cities.

It is the hope of the committee to make this the most significant China event of the year.

National magazines will carry articles on the birth of the Chinese Republic and their co-operation has been promised on an extensive scale. The committee is hopeful that an exchange of messages between Washington and Chungking may be placed on national radio networks and possibly be features of dinners and meetings throughout the country.

Wood Cuts Shown At New York Gallery

China Aid Council has announced an exhibition beginning July 11 at the ACA Gallery at 63 East 57th street, New York, of the pictures of outstanding Chinese woodcut artists which were brought to the United States recently by Chu Chi-hsien.

Automotive Book Translates Terms Into Chinese

Recognizing the increasingly important part that transportation will play in the industrial and cultural development of post-war China, the Marmon-Herrington Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., is making a substantial contribution to a better understanding between the Chinese and American peoples by underwriting the preparation of an English-Chinese automotive dictionary.

The new book "Automotive Nomenclature" which consists of 252 pages, lists almost 10,000 automotive and related terms with their Chinese equivalents.

The task of research, compilation of names and terms and the translation into Chinese has been done by Calvin C. Chang, with the cooperation of C. Alfred Campbell, vice president of the Marmon-Herrington Company. After translation, the Chinese words and characters were inscribed by Mr. Chang by hand



C. C. CHANG

for photographic reproduction. The work represents many months of painstaking toil.

The book will be distributed free, by the Marmon - Herrington Company, to Chinese engineering students and engineers in America and to the Chinese Government for distribution in China.

A number have been donated to United

China Relief for sale and copies are available at \$2.50 each from U.C.R.'s Merchandise Department, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Mr. Chang was educated at St. Johns University and Great China University.

"Back Door To Tokyo" Coming on March of Time

The excellent performance of Chinese soldiers in Burma, who have been trained by American instructors under Lt. General Joseph Stillwell, is depicted in the newest *March of Time* motion picture study of the war, entitled "Back Door to Tokyo".

This film is now being distributed. Friends of U.C.R., as well as friends and relatives of soldiers in the China-Burma-India theater will undoubtedly be greatly interested.

"Back Door to Tokyo" contains many thrilling scenes along the battlefield where American and Chinese forces are trying to reestablish an overland route of supply to the Allied Armies and Air Forces in China.



R. W. (BOB) GRIFFITH, Arkansas State Chairman, United China Relief, is one of the most effective workers for United China Relief. Mr. Griffith is a prominent attorney. Although a young man, he has made a distinct contribution to his state and to his home city of Little Rock. He served six years as secretary and member of the Central Board of Bar Examiners. He has been a member of the State Legislature for six years. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1943-1944. His wide acquaintance throughout the state and his deep interest in public welfare enter-

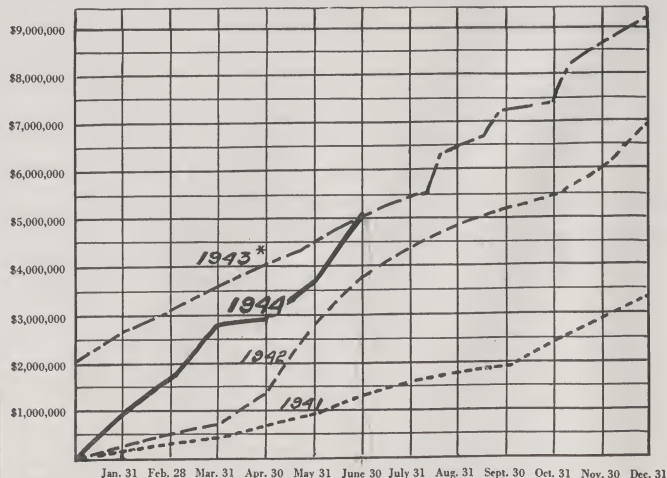
War Fund Grants Extra \$200,000

The National War Fund recently made a special supplementary grant of \$200,000 from its contingent fund to United China Relief in response to a stirring statement by Dr. James L. McConaughy on emergency needs, especially those growing out of the new Japanese offensive in Central China. He reported to the National War Fund budget committee urgent requests from China for funds to evacuate personnel and equipment of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives that lie in the path of the Japanese advance, to transfer whole orphanages to places of safety for the children who already have had too much experience in the hazards of war, to feed and care for the refugees who are streaming away from the "destruction that wasteth at noonday." He reminded the budget committee of the ever-worsening plight of the teachers, doctors and other professional men due to inflation, and stressed the importance of conserving this group for the future by maintenance subsidies.

The grant to United China Relief was the largest single grant made at this time by the National War Fund. The total of other grants for supplementary relief work in Egypt, Sicily, Sardinia and Southern Italy, for French and Belgian relief and for the Queen Wilhelmina Fund amounted to \$675,000. The funds provided were at once remitted to China so as to be available for immediate use as emergencies arise.

prizes makes him a valuable leader in United China Relief activities.

Progress of U.C.R. Funds for Half Year



*1943 started with over \$2,000,000 on hand. On Jan. 1, 1944, there was on hand, \$176,000, and contributions direct or through the National War Fund for six months totaled \$5,016,000.

America Observes July 7th Date

(Continued from page 1)

aware that this was the spark that would soon set the world ablaze. It was a calm midsummer night, and the town of Lukouchiao was peaceful. A group of Chinese men and women were chatting and singing in the cool breeze on the bedragoned marble bridge. Not far from them were some 200 Japanese soldiers holding one of their customary, illegitimate "maneuvers."

Suddenly, they marched over the bridge and stopped at the gate of the town. One Japanese soldier was missing, they claimed, and they demanded a "search" inside the town. No, said the Chinese garrison. The invaders forthwith opened fire. Soon they began to attack Peiping and Tientsin, key cities of North China. The curtain was raised, and the greatest of all human tragedies was on.

Observances in United States

Before a crowd of several thousand at City Hall in New York, General Shang Chen, head



ROBERT L. SMITH

of the Chinese military mission to the United States, and Charles Edison, United China Relief National Chairman and former governor of New Jersey, were principal speakers. Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia and Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, commanding general at Governor's Island, lauded the Chinese for the part they have played in the war. The Chairman of the meeting was Dr. Yu Tsune-chi, consul general. The invocation was by Bishop Paul Yu Pin. The Chinese National Anthem was sung by the Chinese Reconstruction Chorus, which also ended the meeting with "Chee Lai," and Miss Doris Doree, Metropolitan Opera star, sang the Star Spangled Banner.

The New York program was under the auspices of the Chinese Benevolent Association, the China Society, the East and West Association and United China Relief.



HAPPY CHUNGKING YOUNGSTERS, children of women who are devoting their full time to war work in China's capital. The healthy, happy children are cared for at the new Kolo-shan nursery, which is partially supported by funds from China Aid Council.

Other outstanding celebrations included that at Washington, D.C., near the Washington monument where Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of U.C.R., was principal speaker; and at San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif., where Ambassador Wei Tao-ming responded for China to the American greetings.

The Los Angeles meeting was probably most elaborate of all. It was planned by Robert L. Smith, U.C.R. Chairman for Southern California, and David Selznick. Both are U.C.R. National Directors.

Over the years since United China Relief has been an active force in the field of international welfare, many units of the organization have done effective work but perhaps the most outstanding has been done by the Southern California branch.

Mr. Smith is executive vice-president and general manager of The Los Angeles Daily News, and is prominent in many civic and cultural endeavours.

Events Have Sparkle

Many stellar events stud the record of the Los Angeles group. Due perhaps to the proximity of the motion picture colony, the sympathy of that colony with the cause of China, and Mr. Smith's genius for stimulating all who associate with him with his own drive and initiative, all of the events which have been presented on behalf of U. C. R. in Southern California have had more than their quota of glamour and sparkle for which Hollywood is so famous.

One such event was the famed Moon Festival, which took place amid the tension of the early days of the war, and which did much to crystallize the growing sentiment toward China on the part of the American public.

Benefit on July 8

Among the highlights of the July 7 affair this year was a formal banquet. Because of arrangements for a national radio hook-up, and to suit the schedule of Dr. Wei Tao-ming, the banquet was held July 8.

A highlight of the program was a special original dramatization written for the occasion by famed author Stephen Longstreet and starring Jennifer Jones and Paul Lukas, Academy Award winners, with a supporting cast.

Roosevelt's Message

(Continued from Page 1)

people of China, under your steadfast leadership, have dedicated themselves to the cause of freedom with heroism and determination undaunted by increasing trials and sacrifices. China's example has been an inspiration to all of the United Nations.

The rising tide of victories in Europe and the Far East is hastening the day when Chinese and Allied armies will sweep the invader from your country and China will assume its rightful role in the common task of building peace and prosperity for all.

We rejoice in the deep and understanding friendship between our two peoples, long tested by the years and now proven and cemented on the field of battle. That friendship and the close fellowship of all the United Nations must be the basis of the fundamental goodwill and mutual trust that can alone assure the future welfare of mankind.

This is the fourth of a series of pictorial displays to be published in News of China to describe the functions of the various agencies of United China Relief. The next will appear in the August issue.

FRIENDS' AM



Friends' Ambulance Unit mobile surgical trucks are pictured passing over treacherous roads to reach the Paoshan Hospital in Yunnan.



A stretcher case is taken aboard the F.A.U. mobile surgical truck in Yunnan.



Precious x-ray equipment used by the unit mobile section is shown being assembled.



At left, Stanley Betterton, leader of a convoy of Friends' Ambulance Unit trucks, filling a truck with charcoal.

100 Trucks Keep Medicine on China's Primitive Roads

The Friends' Ambulance Unit is jointly supported and operated by English and American Friends through the English Ambulance Unit in London and the American Friends Service Committee in the United States. American funds are contributed through United China Relief. In 1943, expenditures were \$191,472.20.

The young American, British, Canadian and Chinese men who have volunteered for service carry on medical relief and transport the greater part of the medical drugs which are distributed in China under great difficulties.

The Friends' group in China now totals 112, of which 71 are British, 15 American, 1 Canadian and the rest Chinese. The group represents all religious denominations and all are volunteers, receiving no salaries. In addition to the Friends now engaged in transport work, known as the "China Convoy," others are engaged in medical work for Chinese soldiers and civilians and the rest are anesthetists, laboratory technicians and x-ray operators.

The Friends work in close cooperation with the Chinese National Health Administration, the Chinese Red Cross and the International Relief Committee.

At the present time, the China Convoy is operating a fleet of 100 trucks in addition to 3 mobile medical units at the front. In spite of the lack of gasoline, the difficulty in securing



Above, the special sterilizing equipment of the mobile surgery unit is prepared for use.

AMBULANCE UNIT

Medical Supplies Moving on Roads

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new automobile parts, the China Convoy has remained in service and has even converted some of the trucks to charcoal burners.

The Friends' relief and medical work in China supplements similar work that has carried Quakers, since the outbreak of hostilities, into many of the countries touched by war.

In the first World War, Friends' Ambulance Units worked in Belgium, France and Italy, operating ambulance trains, motor convoys, and hospital and first aid stations.

The Society of Friends' had its beginning in England about the middle of the 17th century at a time when religious unrest was much in evidence. The Quakers' conviction that "all men are endowed with a certain measure of God's spirit" has led them into the ranks of social reformers, and improvement of social conditions has motivated much of their relief work. The Quakers oppose war, but the belief that their task is to support and save life, and "to suffer with those who are suffering" has taken them into many areas of conflict. "We do not ask," they say, "who is to blame for the trouble that may exist or what has produced the sad situation."

Rufus M. Jones is Chairman of the American Friends Service Committee, Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary and Dr. Robert B. McClure is Director of Medical Work of the Ambulance Unit.



Two of the Chinese orderlies at the hospital in Paoshan are shown doing the laundry in a small creek.



The picture at the left shows one of the temporary clinics set up by the Friends' Ambulance Unit to care for the wounded and sick.

Above is the interior of one of the wards at the Paoshan Hospital where the mobile surgical team worked for several months.



At the left, Dr. Robert McClure, Director of Medical Work for the unit is shown examining slides for malaria.

The elbow poked out below what appears to be a boiler in the picture above, belongs to a Friends' Ambulance Unit member who is working on the charcoal-working mechanism of his truck.

Foreign Correspondent Sees Need for Correct Interpretation of China

By Leonard Allen

(Mr. Allen recently returned from Chungking where he was newscaster for the Chinese International Broadcasting Station and foreign correspondent for International News Service and for the National Broadcasting Company. The following is a condensation of an article appearing in EDITOR & PUBLISHER, printed by permission of that magazine.)

Sunset struck the Himalayas beneath us with splashes of red. After nearly two years in Chungking, I was on my way home. Our C-47, on the dash from Kunning to Calcutta, barely skimmed the 17,000-foot snow crests and then slithered down through the dark jungle valleys of Assam—like something hunted. For this is where the Japanese sky wolves prowl.

American aircraft are compressing Asia. Some of the mountains which for centuries have barricaded the way from China to India are being levelled. Africa, Asia, and the Americas are being squeezed together in the same way.

Not Remote Now

Inflation in China and the politics of India are no longer a remote concern. The man on the next corner, as well as the man on the next corner, lives in our neighborhood.

With the recession of geographical frontiers, the frontiers of the human spirit have come into sharper focus. Modern transport has solved the problem of how to get places, but not the problem of how to get along with people after you get there.

In a world grown so small, the foreign correspondent has a particular responsibility to give the kind of news and views that show nations how to get along together. Especially important is this in the case of a country like China, which has suffered so much from over-estimation and under-estimation. With a quarter of the human race living along her industrialized waterways and her terraced mountainsides, China has overnight stepped out of a colorful oriental remoteness to be our first-string teammate in the rebuilding of the East.

Out of the welter of fact and fancy about China—heroic resistance through seven years of war, inflation, blockade, party government, famine and New Life Movement philosophy—the foreign correspondent is hard put to it to interpret that vast country to America. To point out all that is wrong with China and then to feel that our journalistic job is done is like giving our best friend a black eye and then wondering why he doesn't like us.

Works Both Ways

And, unfortunately, that sort of game works two ways. For, in addition to the news of our impressive production figures and naval victories, the wide-awake Chinese also reads about our political factions, our management—labor conflicts, our rising divorce rate, and our periodic race riots.

Obviously a different kind of approach to

each other is needed. In addition to being frank about each other's faults, there is the need to spotlight the kind of news and views that help us to work together.

For that reason, I was glad to read an article in Editor & Publisher by DuBois Morris, Jr., "Press Can Aid Management-Labor Teamwork." The article pointed out while America's colossal achievement in physical rearmament can be decisive in winning the war of arms, she stands in great danger of losing the crucial battle for industrial cooperation and national unity, unless she gets morally rearmaged as well.

I came across the same idea in New Delhi on my way home. This time it was Senator Truman speaking:

"The time is ripe for an appeal not to self-interest, but to the hunger for great living that lies deep in every man. What Americans really want is not a promise of getting something for nothing, but a chance to give everything for something great.

Could Influence China

"We want something we can fight for with equal intensity in war or in peace—something not confined to combat areas or election campaigns. We need this spirit in industry. We need it in the nation. For, if America doesn't catch this spirit, we will be lucky to win the war, and certain to lose the peace. With it there is no limit to what we can do for America and America for the world."

That sort of America would have a dynamic influence on China's destiny and would promote the kind of teamwork between the two countries that is needed to tackle the colossal problems of reconstruction in the Far East. And, incidentally, correspondents would find a different kind of news to write about—on both sides of the Pacific.



CHAIRMAN PORTER LORING of United China Relief's Committee in San Antonio, Tex., is an outstanding citizen who heads U.C.R.'s work in an important community. He has guided his Committee to an equally outstanding place in activity for China. Mr. Loring is also chairman of the March of Dimes committee in San Antonio which raises money to combat infantile paralysis. He is the donor of San Antonio's "iron lung" for treatment of paralysis victims. He is very active among the Chinese of his city.

BLOOD BANK ARRIVES

ABMAC reports that the blood bank which was set up and organized in New York and sent to China some weeks ago is now functioning in Kunning.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children Fund; Institution for the Chinese Blind.

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"AMERICA'S JOB IN THE PACIFIC":

by Henry A. Wallace. Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, June, 1944. 25c.

Mr. Wallace has, in part, reversed Mr. Willkie; he has written about Russia and China before visiting them. It would be interesting to read a P.S. to this booklet, giving his post-visit ideas, if his mind changes.

This is a terse, clear statement of what the author believes our Pacific policy should be. Each of the 56 pages is meaty. Mr. Wallace has evidently studied the economics and history of the Far East. He pulls no punches.

Most Americans have very foggy notions about the Far East. We have let Kipling or Maugham or the movies picture them for us. Or, better, we have seen them through the eyes of Pearl Buck or Lin Yu-tang. Battle stories and memoirs of World War II are vivid, but are inadequate to show us the East of peace times. This is the East with which we must deal.

Wallace clearly shows us that: The East is primarily agricultural; to industrialize a country on the American pattern, one agricultural family must produce food enough for four to five town industrial families. In Asia five country families are needed to feed each city family. Hence agricultural methods must be greatly improved if industrialization is to succeed. "Most of Asia's land is overused or unused; much is underused." No nation can defend itself today if its agricultural program is primitive.

80% of Asiatics are farmers; 80% are illiterate; debt shackles them (the interest rate is often 30%).

National health is of great importance to a country progressing upward. But control of disease, which cuts the death rate, may be futile if the country's farms and industries cannot support an increasing population.

If agricultural reforms are accomplished, the Far East offers great opportunities for industrialization. One of the real tests of this program will be: can the Far East avoid "the excesses of individual irresponsibility of our early capitalistic industrialization."

Asia is headed toward self-government. Sun Yat-sen and the October Revolution in Russia established the principle that Asiatics intend to govern themselves.

What does this mean to us—a threat or a promise of peace time partnership? If we help Asia toward prosperity and democracy, all the world will gain; we, chiefly.

The Vice President proposes that America, or the United Nations, loan to the Far Eastern nations in the five years after the war, ten billion dollars, "at, say, 3% interest." (It is to be doubted whether private capital would be attracted to such an investment, but apparently Wallace believes so; if not, he suggests public money be used). By the 1960's 25% (three billion) of our exports would go to the Far East, and 40% (five billion) of our imports would come from there. If our National income is then two hundred billion annually, "which it can be," this would bring prosperity to both the Far East and America.

Post-war China should be "free, strong, prosperous and democratic," a stabilizer in the Pacific. To attain this stature, China herself must first solve her internal problems. A divided China can not be prosperous, or a peace stabilizer.

BOOKS PRESENTED

Friends of Lu Gim Gong, the "Chinese Burbank," have presented to Stetson University, DeLand, Fla., a Chinese Museum which includes several books from Lu's personal library, a number of photographs and letters. Lu lived at DeLand for a number of years, combining Chinese and American citrus culture to produce an orange named in his honor, a perfumed grapefruit, and numerous developments in tomatoes, peaches and other fruit.

Japan should ultimately be disarmed but "free," for "the ranks of freedom must be easy to join." Industrially, she might become an Asiatic Sweden, agriculturally self-sufficient, technologically skilled, concentrating on high quality exports.

Naval and air bases for America in the Pacific are necessary to ensure peace. They need not become a menace to a free Asia.

Finally, peace in the Pacific, says the author, depends on some form of international co-operation. The Power politics of yesterday, balancing one nation against another, will breed another war, and doom a prosperous Asia.

Mr. Wallace closes this provocative pamphlet with a word on the policy underlying our Pacific relations. It must not be "Santa Claus;" it must recognize that prosperity can never be isolated; nor can security. We should help the Far Eastern people to be 1) independent, 2) not dependent—on us, or others. We should join others "in minding the world's common business," but leave other people's private business alone.

Here is a grand quarter's worth of stimulating ideas. Even if some readers disagree with the author in part, here is a pamphlet which—toward bringing permanent peace and prosperity in the Pacific—should sell by the 100,000's.

[Copies are available, at the special price of 20c (stamps accepted) to readers of "The News of UCR." Address: United China Relief, New York 19, New York City.]

Death Removes

Mrs. Owen F. Roberts

Mrs. Owen F. Roberts, the former Florence Wadley, died at the age of 66 at the home of her daughter at East Hampton, Long Island on July 1 after a short illness.

Mrs. Roberts, who was chairman of China Child Welfare, had been associated with this organization for the past 14 years. She also served as vice president and secretary of the China Society of America.

Army Units Call For China Material

An increasing number of Army units have been calling upon U.C.R. recently for special information, posters, etc. with reference to China and especially the Chinese language. All together 103 such calls have come and unusual expressions of appreciation from these groups have been received.



REV. ROBERT T. HENRY, a veteran of 20 years of Methodist missionary service in China, has assumed his new task as chairman of the American Advisory Committee in Chungking. Dr. Henry, who returned to this country from China on the Gripsholm in August, 1942, takes the place of Arnold Vaught at Chungking.

Union Gives Funds To Build Orphanages

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union has given Mme. Chiang Kai-shek \$100,000 to build an orphanage to care for part of her thousands of Chinese war orphans. The building will be begun promptly; its exact location has not been determined, but it will probably be near Chungking.

Mr. Dubinsky, President of the Union, has asked United China Relief to forward this gift to China for the Union. As this is for a permanent building it is not part of United China Relief's funds from the National War Fund.

Chungking Paper Urges Criticism Be Weighed

China should value American public opinion but should not feel too much hurt about unfavorable things Americans as individuals may say of her, Ta Kung Pao, of Chungking, Chinese leading daily, said recently in an editorial entitled "Know America."

"The United States is strong and prosperous as well as young, the paper said. America is united and rich mainly because of her firm belief in democracy. One of the chief channels through which the spirit of democracy is expressed in America is the freedom of speech. China should value criticism, but when one or two critics maliciously attack China the Chinese need not feel so hurt as to jeopardize their friendship with America."

Model Nursery Is Established

A model nursery has been established with the aid of China Aid Council in Chungking in cooperation with the National Institute of Health of China, in the hope that it will be a forerunner of a child health and child care personnel training program as well as a nucleus of a government department in China similar to the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

The nursery was opened in October, 1943, to care for children of mothers who were giving their full time to war work. A new building was opened this spring in Koloshan and a committee was formed to give technical advice to the project which now accommodates children from six weeks to six years of age.

Dr. Tsui-mei Huang Sung, who returned to China last April to help with the development of a child health training program, is conducting her work at the new nursery. She is a member of the nursery committee, which includes: Dr. C. K. Chu, director; Dr. Marion Yang, head of the Department of Maternal Child Health; Mrs. C. K. Chu, representative of the women's group of the New Life Association; Miss A. C. Hsu, head of the Department of Nursery; T. Ting, chief of the Division of Mental Hygiene; Dr. K. S. Yeh, nutritionist.

Short Story

(From *The Raleigh, N.C., News and Observer*)

Treasurer Carolyn Crowder of Needham Broughton High School's eighth grade, Home Room No. 214, walked solemnly into the United War Fund office on South Salisbury Street yesterday.

Proudly, she laid \$10.80 on the desk of Executive Secretary Katherine Browne. "The eighth grade has decided not to have a year-end party this year," she announced. "Instead, we voted unanimously to give the money in our treasury to China Relief."

According to Lissie Pearce, the home room teacher, there never was serious thought of having a party this year. The grade's entire discussion was concerned with which organization needed its money the most.

Class officers, in addition to Treasurer Crowder, are Sue Coltrane, president; Mary Lu Driver, vice-president; and Eliza Chipley, secretary.

Economic Democracy Possible in China

"China's chances of achieving economic democracy are not less than the chances of the more progressive countries of the world," Dr. T. F. Tsiang, China's delegate to the UNRRA, asserted in a recent speech before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

"Now, for the first time in history, both the Government and the people of China are completely convinced that the first and most important task before China is industrialization. We think that industrialization will solve for us two problems at once—the problem of national defense and the problem of mass poverty," Dr. Tsiang said.

He pointed out that in China's economy "agriculture will always play a part bigger than in the other highly industrialized nations." Problems of agrarian reform are many, Dr. Tsiang reported, and one of the greatest is that of tenant farming.

In defending his government against the foreign charge that landlords dominate the Chinese Government, Dr. Tsiang declared, "I would venture the statement that the members of the Executive Yuan at Chungking own less land than the members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet."



FARM CHILDREN LEARN TO WORK EARLY in China. Here are five school girls, long-handled sickles by their sides, heading for a day in the rice fields. A new era in the rural society of ancient China seems to be on the way, but for most, the old way still persists. Photo by courtesy of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America and Pix, Inc.

NEWS OF CHINA

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 3, NO. 8

Member Agency of National War Fund

AUGUST 5, 1944

New Sound Slide Film, "Let's Look at China," Depicts Wide Variety of Life There



HONAN VILLAGERS come out to wash clothes. Scene from "Let's Look at China," U.C.R. sound slide film.



TYPICAL CANAL in Chinese city. This picture and that at left by James Lafayette Hutchison.

Deems Taylor, Noted Composer, Narrates United China Relief Production Which Is To Be Ready for Distribution Sept. 1.

Deems Taylor, distinguished composer and music commentator, is the narrator of U.C.R.'s new sound slide film, "Let's Look at China," a 15-minute photographic journey through the length and breadth of that great country.

Penicillin Is Released For Use In China

Through the efforts of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, 100 million units of penicillin have been released by the United States to China for treating Chinese Army casualties in the Honan-Yunan sector.

Lieut. Gen. Robert K. S. Lim, chief of the Supervisory and Planning Commission of the Chinese Army Medical Administration, and Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, president of ABMAC, secured the release of the initial quota for August and were promised that further amounts would soon be available.

The penicillin in China will be administered under the direction of Surgeon-General Hsu Hsi-lin.

Mr. Taylor, now president of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) first came into prominence as a music critic of the old New York World. On the first day that the Columbia Broadcasting System went on the air back in 1927, Mr. Taylor was master of ceremonies for a broadcast of his opera, "The King's Henchman." Soon his voice was known to millions as M. C., and commentator for programs of the New York Philharmonic and Metropolitan Opera. During his career in radio, he has been associated with most of the great figures of music.

Mr. Taylor's pleasant and seemingly extemporaneous style of narration particularly suits our slide film, "Let's Look at China." This takes the spectator back to the old China of the Great Wall and the Imperial Court at Peking, then into the modern era—depicting

(Continued on page 3)

Plans To Mark Oct. 10 Gain Momentum

Tremendous momentum has been generated during the past month in the formation of a national committee to celebrate October 10—anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China.

Almost all governors of the various states have definitely accepted honorary committee chairmanships in their respective states and in many cases they are taking an active part in the preparation and prosecution of plans to make the celebration one of the most significant of its kind.

Already, in early August, committees have started functioning in most of the metropolitan centers and outstanding programs are being arranged throughout the country.

Many of the smaller cities likewise expect to arrange events which will honor our Chinese allies, and which will point up in the American mind the tremendous part that China has played in the war and the long strides China has taken toward achieving its goal of true democracy. Reports reaching national headquarters of U.C.R. from the regional directors indicate that the plan to celebrate the Chinese Republic's 33rd birthday has been greeted with widespread enthusiasm in all sections of the country. Plans are already in a stage of considerable development for a series of meetings and dinners in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Louisiana, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, with other states rapidly whipping together organizations for the same purpose. A number of chairmen in smaller communities have already made reservations for obtaining the 1944 U.C.R. movie, "Here Is China," the showing of which will augment programs to include reception of radio broadcasts now in the arrangement stage.

Besides governors and U.C.R. state chairmen, national, state and local committees already include several hundred mayors, newspaper publishers, radio station owners or executives, and large numbers of prominent citizens not connected with organizations dealing with Chinese affairs.

One of the salient aims of the national committee is to develop widespread interest in China and China's history among school pupils. The campaign to stimulate this interest has resulted in a tremendous increase in the demand

(Continued on page 6)

5-Minute Radio Programs Ready For Committees

Distinguished speakers and vital topics of discussion about China compose the new U.C.R. series of five-minute recorded programs for radio, available after August 15 to all U.C.R. committees having radio publicity outlets in their communities.

Bishop Paul Yu-pin, Vicar Apostolic of Nanking, and Dr. Y. C. James Yen, founder and leader of the Mass Education Movement, are two noted visitors from China to be included in this series.

Another top attraction is Col. Carlos P. Romulo, former aide to General MacArthur, and author of the best-seller "I Saw the Fall of the Philippines." The complete list:

SERIES OF 13 RECORDED FIVE MINUTE TALKS FOR RADIO

- 1—*U. S. Foreign Policy Regarding China*—Charles' Edison, National Chairman of U.C.R.; former Secretary of the Navy; former Governor of New Jersey
- 2—*How To Deal With Japan After the War*—Rep. Walter H. Judd, Congressman from Minnesota; former medical missionary in China
- 3—*The Pacific Area in the Post War World*—Charles K. Moser, Chief of the Far Eastern Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Department of Commerce
- 4—*China's Refugee Universities*—Dean William C. Johnstone of George Washington University; author of "The United States and Japan's New Order"
- 5—*Future of Chinese-American Relations*—Richard J. Walsh, Editor of Asia and the Americas; President of John Day Publishing Company
- 6—*The American Soldier in China*—Edward C. Carter, Secretary General of the Institute of Pacific Relations
- 7—*How Long Will Japan Fight*—Senator Elbert D. Thomas, U. S. Senator from Utah; member of Senate Foreign Relations Committee
- 8—*The Spirit of Fighting China*—Bishop Paul Yu-pin, Vicar Apostolic of Nanking, China
- 9—*The Chinese Cooperative Movement*—Shih-chi Hu, General Secretary of The Cooperative League of China; Inspector General of the Cooperative Administration of the Chinese Ministry of Social Affairs
- 10—*China and The Pacific Front*—B. A. Liu, Radio Director, Chinese News Service
- 11—*The Pacific, The Ocean of the Future*—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Former Secretary of the Interior; Chancellor of Stanford University
- 12—*China's Mass Education Movement*—Dr. Y. C. James Yen, Founder and Leader of the Mass Education Movement
- 13—*Chungking, Symbol of Fighting China*—Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Information and Public Relations of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; former Aide to General MacArthur; author "I Saw The Fall of The Philippines."

(Continued on page 6)



CHILDREN CARRY RICE FROM BOAT. This picture was snapped by U.C.R.'s program Director, Lennig Sweet, at Warm Spring, near Chungking, as children from the Peipei Orphanage carried rice from a boat to their institution. At the orphanage, operated by a Buddhist society with support from U.C.R. through the American Advisory Committee of the Church Committee for China Relief, the children do most of the work themselves.



WARPHANS WED IN AMERICAN STYLE. Mme. Wu, wife of the governor of Kweichow, does her best to help warphans feel they have a part in the community social life, and takes special pains to see that their weddings are in proper style. For this marriage of two orphans, she borrowed foreign clothes for the entire party and saw to it that there were a best man, bridesmaid and flower girl. The matron of the orphanage gave the bride away and the orphanage also provided a dowry of clothes and household equipment. Photograph taken by Lennig Sweet, U.C.R. Program Director.

Member Agency National War Fund



OLD PEKING CART, now rare, seen in typical North China scene in "Let's Look at China." Note the loess formation in the background. Picture by James Lafayette Hutchison.

Cooperatives Are Again on Move to Evade the Japs

Scenes reminiscent of early war days, when Industrial Cooperatives in parts of China had to move every few months to keep out of the path of Japanese advances, are being re-enacted today in the Honan, Hunan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung war areas. The Japanese have orders to execute members of the C.I.C. when caught and on C.I.C. rolls are the names of at least two dozen members who paid with their lives for their decision to "wait a few days."

Stories have already come to this country about how some cooperatives managed to escape the enemy onrush, while others stand prepared to leave on a moment's notice. In one Shensi city, 80 cartloads of packed machinery stand ready to be moved, while in Kiangsi, the largest C.I.C. machine shop in the country has boats prepared for emergency evacuation.

The Loyang Printing Cooperative, one of the largest printing establishments in the Northwest, has already traveled more than 150 miles to safety, and plans to travel 100 miles more to set up shop in a new area. All their machines were moved by hand and mule cart. Tons of valuable type were destroyed by the cooperative members since they did not have sufficient room on their carts.

Another cooperative, whose excellent canvas is known throughout China and whose major production goes to the Chinese Army for tents and stretchers, is now on a 200-mile trek to a safer spot.

One whole depot originally thought lost in the swift Japanese advance has reported that its group of cooperatives was saved because evacuation plans laid out several years ago were followed. Secret mountain paths led them through areas already in Japanese hands. When they reached safety, their machines and goods were piled on wheel-barrows especially made by the Cooperatives so that the refugee co-operators can continue on into the interior until they reach a satisfactory production spot.

There are twice as many women in the People's Political Council (China's People's Congress) as there are in the U.S. Congress.

New Sound Slide Film Shows Life In China

(Continued from page 1)

city and country life, the cooperative activities, orphanages, schools, guerrilla warfare, and the work of the Chinese American Composite Wing under General Chennault. It shows the Chinese building the secret airdrome to base the new Super Fortresses for bombing expeditions over Japan.

Among contributors to the film are such well-known photographers as Fritz Henle,



DEEMS TAYLOR

George Alexanderson and James Lafayette Hutchison. An appropriate musical score accompanies the narration.

"Let's Look at China" will be available to all U.C.R. Committees and other interested groups about Sept. 1. It is suggested that projection equipment and screens will be found available in virtually every locality; in schools, YMCA's, automobile distributors and dealers, electrical supply stores, manufacturing plants, etc.

Books

THE CHINESE-AMERICAN SONG AND GAME BOOK by Gertrude A. Jacobs.

A. S. Barnes & Co., 1944, Juvenile, Non-fiction, 96 pgs., ill., \$2.50

The most amazing feature of this first collection of singing games and play activities, is the series of illustrations by an unknown and untutored Chinese child artist. These 48 drawings, 19 of which are in color, have great charm and it is hard to believe that a fourteen-year-old girl, unschooled in the technique of art, created these beautiful drawings, but such is the case. The comments under the pictures tell something of Chinese life as revealed by the background in the drawings. How Miss Jacobs obtained the illustrations is in itself an interesting story which she retells in the book before describing the games and songs, which were collected by the major physical education students at Yenching University, Peiping, China.

Of all the recent books relating to China, this is one of the most appealing and without question, unique in its scope. With its lovely pictures, games, songs and language unit in both English and Chinese, this book will be useful to teachers, librarians, parents and children who would like to learn something of the Chinese language.

This book is suggested to those interested in music and as a gift to boys and girls who are now hearing so much about a heretofore little known but highly courageous nation—that land of Madame and General Chiang Kai-shek.

THE MAKING OF MODERN CHINA:

A Short History, by Owen and Eleanor Lattimore

W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1944, 212 pgs., \$2.50

China, as one of the Big Four of the United Nations, has suddenly become more interesting and important to Americans than ever before. The reader will here find a short and readable volume in which the story of China's long past explains her present strengths and weaknesses and enables us to see a little of the great part she is bound to play in the future of Asia and the world.

The Making of Modern China not only tells the fascinating story of the development of Chinese civilization but also shows how it has influenced our own life and culture. For China and the Chinese are not as unlike America and Americans as we are often led to suppose, and in emphasizing the likenesses rather than the differences the authors have succeeded where many have failed in making China understandable to the average American. In the chapters on the war and China's place in the world of tomorrow, the reader will find many of his questions answered, questions such as "Is China a democracy?" "Will China remain united after Japanese pressure is removed?" "Does China have imperialist ambitions in Asia?" "Will a strong China wish to cooperate with the white democracies?"

This is the fifth of a series of articles to be published in News of China to describe the work of the various agencies of United China Relief. The next will appear in the September issue.

CHINA CHILD



ORGANIZATION PROMOTES USE OF SOYA BEAN MILK; SUPPORTS VARIETY OF PROJECTS FOR CHINA'S CHILDREN

China Child Welfare, one of United China Relief's affiliated agencies, was organized to give relief to the needy children of China and to aid an educational child welfare program which would give China the benefit of child welfare programs in this country.

Prior to the Sino-Japanese war, China Child Welfare worked in conjunction with the National Child Welfare Association of China, of which Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, is president.

This organization did relief work, maintained free clinics, homes and temporary feeding stations, conducted educational programs and interceded legally for child slaves. Plans to build a model child welfare center in Nanking were interrupted by the Japanese invasion and funds were diverted to the relief of child victims of war. The new program was aimed to provide immediate relief, and also to educate the Chinese in how to help themselves.

From November, 1937, to May, 1940, 33,000 children in Shanghai refugee camps were supplied with soya bean milk and biscuits through China Child Welfare. Funds have also been used for the support of the children's wards in the American Hospital for Refugees and the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's War Orphan Fund, the Sinza Health Demonstration Center, the Shanghai Public Hospital, pre-natal care of expectant mothers, the Refugee Babies Nursery, equipment for the National Health Administration's rural midwifery stations, and for feeding children at many stations throughout China.

Of chief interest now is this organization's work in promoting the use of soya bean milk for feeding children. Milk stations have been set up and supported in Chungking, Kunming, Chengtu, and Kweiyang and a program has been evolved to encourage the production and sale of soya bean milk and biscuits.

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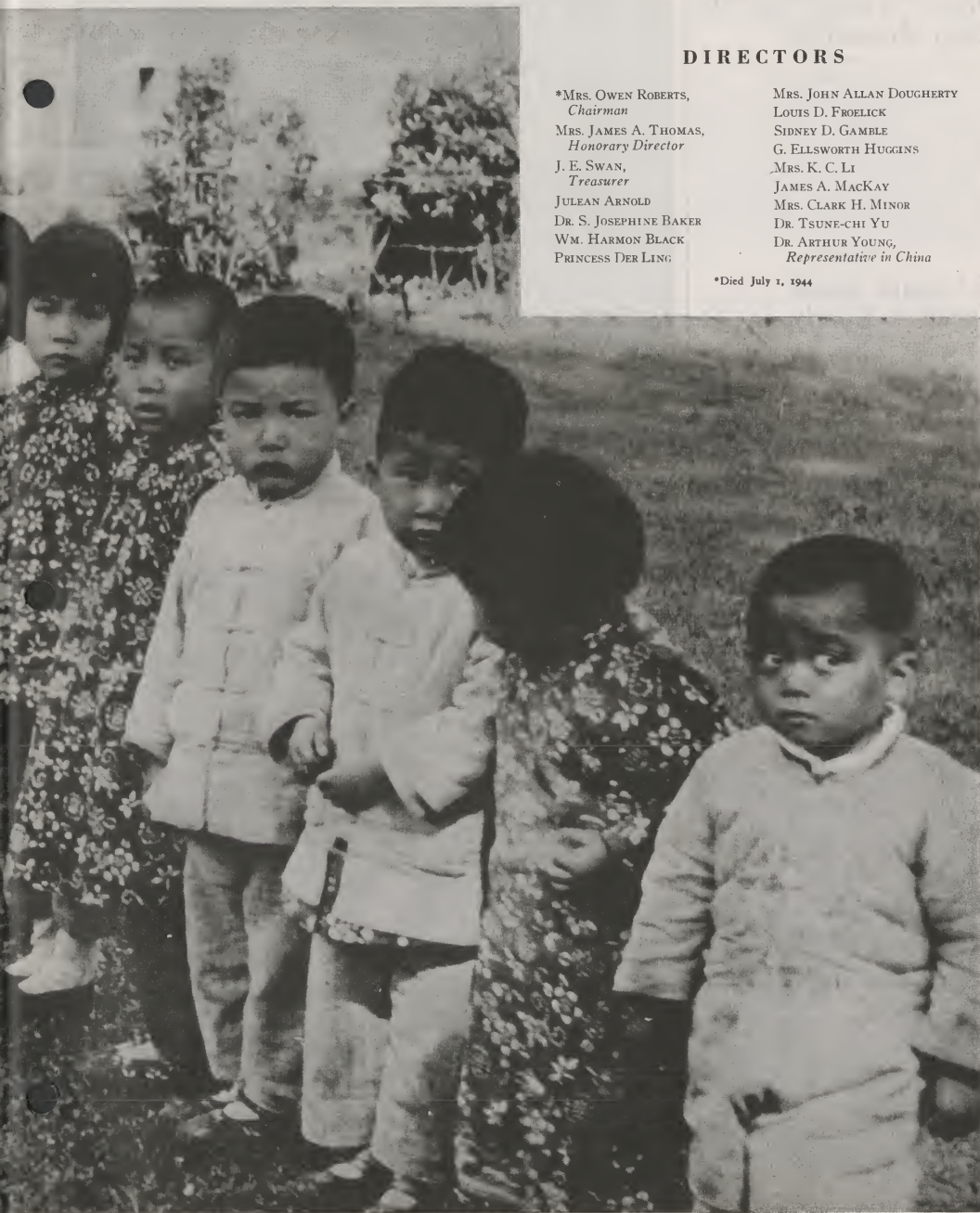
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*Died July 1, 1944



Plans To Mark Oct. 10 Gain Momentum

(Continued from page 1)

for education and informational material on China at U.C.R. national headquarters. School authorities in scores of cities already are laying plans for such events as essay contests, pageants, plays and other activities. It is expected that the new sound slide film, "Let's Look At China," which is being announced in this issue of "News of China," will also be in heavy demand for school showings as October 10 approaches.

5-Minute Radio Series Is Ready

(Continued from page 2)

These talks are contained on 16-inch discs of 33½ RPM speed, being made exclusively for radio broadcasting. On each face of the discs are three talks, the labels in each case giving the name of the speaker, his subject, and the running time. The average is about 4 minutes 45 seconds. Introductions of the speakers are contained on the discs. The playback needle runs from the outside in.

The five minute length has been selected with the knowledge that "free" radio time in 1944 is at a premium, and that most stations will welcome a series of five minute talks, whereas longer programs might not fit into their schedule. It is suggested that radio chairmen endeavor to place the series on their local station at the same hour each week for a period of 13 weeks. The caliber of the speakers and the importance of the subjects with which they deal offer many opportunities for good local publicity, in newspapers as well as through preliminary announcements to colleges, schools, and cultural groups.

Among Chinese "firsts" were the introduction of silk, folding umbrellas, lacquer, tea, porcelain, kites, playing cards, dominoes, the mariner's compass and gunpowder.

America has been trading with China since 1785 and has exchanged diplomats since 1786. . . The first treaty between the countries was signed in 1844.

China's civilization was old before most of the Egyptian Pyramids were built.

Gutenberg is credited with the invention of printing from movable type in the fifteenth century, but Pi Sheng made a font of movable type of baked clay in China sometime between 1041 and 1049. . . Long before this, the Chinese had been printing from blocks and the world's oldest existing printed book is a Buddhist sacred text dated in the year A.D. 868. Its dedication states that it was printed by Wang Chieh "for free general distribution, in order in deep reverence to perpetuate the memory of his parents."

One of Chungking's air raid shelters is dug into a granite hill and is larger than America's Mammoth Cave.



WITTER BYNNER, one of our most distinguished state chairmen. A noted poet, he has given unlimited time and energy to the organization of United China Relief committees in New Mexico and has been especially active in participating in fund raising activities. At a recent benefit lecture given by Mr. Bynner, \$900 was realized for U.C.R. He is the author of many volumes of verse and has long been interested in China. With Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, he prepared the first volume of Chinese verse to be translated intact by an American poet. On his visits to China, he made extensive and notable collections of Chinese paintings and jades.

GIVE UP DESSERTS FOR CHINA

Betty Baker, 13, writes from the Children's Home of the Long Island Baptist Association in Brooklyn, N. Y., on behalf of the other children from 4 to 13 and Miss Ireland, superintendent, that the children are doing what they

can to help the tots of China. "Out of our money we gave \$12," she writes, after recounting being told of the plight of hungry youngsters in China. "We also decided that wasn't enough, so we are going to give up our desserts twice a week and our milk once a week. Whatever that costs goes to the Chinese."

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children Fund; Institution for the Chinese Blind.

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Labor Organizations Are Extended Thanks

Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister of China and chairman of the Society of Friends of the Wounded, brought to America with him two hand-embroidered silk flags conveying thanks to the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. for their contributions to the society. Dr. Kung has been in this country attending the Bretton Woods International Monetary Conference. Accompanying the flags was the following letter:

Dear Friends:

On behalf of the three million members of the Society of Friends of the Wounded, I wish to express our hearty appreciation for the generous contribution that the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. friends are making to the Society for special diet service among China's wounded. Kindly convey our gratitude to these friends and assure them that the gift and the spirit behind it are most heartily appreciated and are being used to meet a definite need in the many hospitals throughout China's far-flung war areas.

"In uniform a soldier, off uniform a worker." This is particularly true in China where a total war has been carried on for such a long time. Your timely gift will further strengthen the ties that bind the working classes of our two great nations, upon the shoulders of whom depend largely the postwar reconstruction and future

prosperity of the world. We are sending a small token from the Society of FOW to our friends of the A.F.L. and the C.I.O.

Pupils' Interest In China Increases

Interest in China among New York City school children increased greatly during the 1943-44 school term when China events were organized in 74 schools and talks were given in 35 others with total audiences of 24,915.

The report from Public School 89 in Harlem showed that the China program was helpful in rousing the interest of lagging pupils in education generally. One of the worst readers in one class improved his reading ability greatly by learning to identify the English words in the booklet, "Let's Try Chinese," so that he could find out what the Chinese characters meant.

A class that was poor in spelling was given a test on words having to do with China, such as "bamboo" and "pagoda." The class set a record for itself by scoring an average of 81 per cent.

After Liu Liang-mo spoke at the school and a United China Relief film was shown there, pupils made scrapbooks on modern China, collected Chinese theater programs, coins and musical instruments, and made up a display of U.C.R. posters and pictures for a school exhibition. One class learned to sing the Chinese National Anthem in Chinese.

Pulse Taken By Means of Sand-Glasses

A request for several dozen one-minute "sand glasses" was received by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China from Miss Mei-yu Chow, head of the Army Nursing School of China. Watches are so expensive in China that there is hardly a nurse or student nurse who can afford to purchase one. Miss Chow, therefore, conceived the idea of using a sand-glass instead of a watch when taking a patient's pulse. Before addressing this request to the Nursing Committee of ABMAC, attempts were made to have such sand-glasses manufactured at Kweiyang, but sand available was not sufficiently uniform.

Arnold B. Vaught Takes New Church Post

Arnold B. Vaught has become the China secretary of the Church Committee for Relief in Asia which is an expansion of the Church Committee for China Relief, as announced by Fred Atkins Moore, director. Mr. Vaught was the director of the American Advisory Committee, the administrative agency of the Church Committee in Chungking, from December, 1941, until he returned home in May. Previously, he had been a missionary of the Society of Friends in West China since 1931. The Church Committee for Relief in Asia is at 105 E. 22nd Street, New York City 10.



ORPHANS OF THE STORM—These cheery Chinese children were born in the storm of war. Of 2 million needing care, 30,000 are housed in more than 50 orphanages conducted by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and her countrywomen; another 10,000 war waifs are sheltered by Catholic missions in more than 100 orphanages located in Free China alone. Picture by courtesy of "The Field Afar" of the Maryknoll Fathers and of the Three Lions, New York.

12 Million Homes Will Be Needed In Post-War China

To re-house the war refugees of China approximately 12 million new homes will be needed, according to *The Timberman* for June. The Chinese have projected an extensive program calling for the erection of simple structures 13 x 16 feet and 12 feet high, of wooden framework with walls and roof of Chinese materials, and floors of concrete. Although timber requirements will be met as far as possible from domestic sources, other materials will have to be imported. Translated into the terms of the business man, this means a market for about 35,846 short tons of nails, 35,000 short tons of hardware such as clasps, window and door hinges, 100,000 tons of carpenter's hand tools and 24 billion feet of framing lumber. In addition, the lack of adequate Chinese timber resources probably means that, should the building program be carried out, a heavy volume of low-grade lumber would move to China from Oregon, Washington and British Columbia for construction purposes. "Were purchasing power a guaranteed factor," says *The Timberman*, "the possibilities for post-war export trade with China would be enormous."

Story of Sun Yat-sen Life Available to Teachers, Pupils

In response to widespread demand for information on the life of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic of China, United China Relief has obtained permission from the publishers to reprint chapters from two current outstanding books. The reprints are contained in a single pamphlet.

The chapters selected are from "A Short History of Chinese Civilization" by Tsui Chi, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons; New York; and from "United We Stand" by Basil Mathews, published by Little Brown & Co., Boston.

These pamphlets will prove especially valuable to school teachers and pupils for essays, plays, etc., which will be written in connection with Oct. 10, anniversary of the date of the founding of the Republic of China.

To obtain pamphlets, which are free (limit 10 to a school), fill in and mail the blank below:

Bayard M. Hedrick
Director of Committee Services
United China Relief
1790 Broadway,
New York 19, N. Y.

Please mail (quantity)
Sun Yat-sen pamphlets.

Enclosed find 10 cents in stamps to cover mailing cost.

NAME

ADDRESS



A REFUGEE BOY APPRENTICE of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives places slabs of "Victory Brand Soap" on drying racks. After two years of apprenticeship this boy will be taken on as a full member of the soap-making cooperative.

Youthful Prize-fight Swells Fund \$1.25

Arthur Davis, 7½, of 124 Cooper Avenue, (Upper Montclair, N. J.), developed a sore jaw recently but in a good cause. Arthur's mother had been attending a series of lectures on China and Arthur's interest increased. She was surprised when she returned home one afternoon to find the front lawn trees decorated with crudely drawn signs announcing a fight at 3 p.m. between "Bonecrusher" Davis and "Killer" Ames—admission five cents, proceeds to go to United China Relief.

Mrs. Davis was too late for the fight. She found Arthur nursing his jaw—damaged by a left hand punch in the third round.

"He's six months older than I," was Art's comment. "Anyway, we made a dollar and a quarter for the Chinese kids."

Fights For Pay To Aid Chinese Homeless

Army Private Sun Lee finds his meager U. S. Army pay sufficient to make a substantial contribution to aid the people of China. From "somewhere in Italy," he writes:

I am an American Chinese, glad that I became an American soldier. I am sorry that I can't write the letter in better English. I had no English school before the Army and just learned during fourteen Months in the Army. I'm fighting somewhere in Italy now.

I send twenty dollars by money order, to help the homeless people in China. Thank you.

As ever

Sun Lee

"I See a New China" Gets Wide Praise

George Hogg, the young Briton who has spent five years with the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, has received wide praise for his recently published book "I See A New China" (Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50). Written in the heart of the area that has fostered the most spectacular growth of the world-renowned C.I.C., Hogg's book brings to life the common man of China.

Having landed in China in 1938 as a correspondent, Hogg travelled through miles of guerrilla territory until he reached the Northwest Headquarters of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in Paochi, Shensi. For a time he worked as English secretary to Lu Kuang-mien, Director of the Northwest cooperative promotion agency, in which capacity he did much to keep the channels open between the movement in China and Indusco, Inc., the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

During the past two years, Hogg has been a combination father, mother and teacher to more than 150 Chinese youths. While training the boys of the C.I.C. Bailie Schools to become first-rate junior technicians for future cooperatives, he has worried up winter clothing for them when there were no funds, led them into their daily river wash at 4:30 a.m., straightened out behavior problems and turned out sturdy and capable young men.

There are more Chinese eating wheat flour than there are eating rice. . . . But the rice diet of the Chinese peasants has so enlarged their stomach and colons that they would suffer severe hunger pangs from American Army rations, despite the much higher nutritional value.

NEWS OF CHINA

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 3, NO. 9

Member Agency of National War Fund

SEPTEMBER 9, 1944



AT CONFERENCE OF CHINESE STUDENTS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, this group was photographed on the steps of one of the buildings at Yale Divinity School. Left to right, first row: Yen Shian, Eileen Chen Lin, Mrs. Jian Chen, Mae Chung Eng, Mrs. Homer Eng, Homer Eng and David Toong. Left to right, second row: Paul Lin and Dr. I. E. Wolferz. Left to right, third row: Paul Fan, Edwin Kwoh, George Chen, Hubert Liang, Prof. Newton Chiang and Liu Liang-mo.

Committees Through Nation Draft Blueprints For October 10 Events

October 10—33rd anniversary of the birth of the Republic of China—took on added significance during the past month in hundreds of localities throughout the United States.

A wave of enthusiasm for the nationwide observance of this important date in the history of one of the United States' allies was set rolling by the formation of local committees and their drafting of blueprints for community events that will fittingly mark the day.

Forty-two of the Governors have accepted honorary State chairmanships on the national committee for the celebration of China's "Double Tenth" (tenth day of the tenth month). A number of these Governors have indicated that they will issue proclamations in their respective States calling attention to the anniversary of China's "Fourth of July."

The national committee for the observance, in addition to the Governors and State chairmen, is composed of 4,000 citizens who represent all walks of life.

In many communities arrangements now in process of formation contemplate centering the observance on luncheons, dinners or meetings (Continued on Page 8)

U.C.R. President Now in Chungking

Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of United China Relief, cables that he arrived in Chungking Aug. 26. He will spend some weeks in China examining activities of U.C.R. and its agencies and working out plans in China for future program developments.

From New Delhi, India, Dr. McConaughy wrote on Aug. 12 to National Headquarters concerning his trip to that point. Excerpt:

"I have had a good trip, slower than expected because of plane trouble (on the ground only, fortunately) at Miami and on an island in the Atlantic, and a five-day delay in Cairo because the next airport was flooded.

"I am in comfort (luxury) here at 'the best hotel in Asia.' This was the first place where I did not have from one to eighty roommates—since leaving New York! For six days, on the first 'leg' of the trip, I only had my clothes off one night."

Post-War China Democracy Outlined By Dr. H. H. Kung

Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, and former Governor Charles Edison of New Jersey, National Chairman of United China Relief, were the principal speakers August 31 at a rally held in New Haven under auspices of the Chinese Students' Christian Association.

Dr. Kung said that when the war ended China's reconstruction policy would be to set up a democratic country along the lines laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, visioning in the course of his address a New China with a three-point program of national independence, democracy and social well-being.

The rally was a highlight of the 35th anniversary national conference of the association, which opened August 28 at Yale Divinity School and continued through September 3. Approximately 200 Chinese students from the United States and Canada registered for the conference.

The conference had for its theme "Christian Endeavor in China's Struggle for Freedom." (Continued on Page 8)

Army Sergeant Sees Post-War Boon In China Training

The program of training in Chinese language, history, geography and culture being carried on in American universities by the U. S. Army is described in a letter to NEWS OF CHINA by S/Sergt. James J. Crump, Jr., a student at Harvard.

Sergt. Crump expresses his opinion that post-war developments will prove the great benefit of this training.

His letter follows:

"You and your readers might be interested to know that there are, scattered throughout the universities and colleges in the United States, soldiers who are studying the language and culture of China. Under the auspices of the Army Specialized Training Program, small, hardworking (I know from experience) groups of G.I.'s are learning the problems and language of the Chinese people.

"Quite a long time ago the army realized that China might be the key to the riddle of the war in the Far East. Here at Harvard a group of men are being trained to meet the situations which might arise when U. S. troops are on Chinese soil.

Learn to Speak Chinese

"Under the direction of Dr. Y. R. Chao, one of China's most brilliant scholars, we are learning to speak the National Language of China. We are using the system of Romanization which was developed by Dr. Chao himself for the Ministry of Education in China in 1927. The system is one in which the tone of a word is indicated by its spelling. Dr. Chao has gathered about him a group of Chinese, students and teachers, who have charge of the 'Informant' groups. These are small groups in which the A.S.T.P. students and the 'Informant' speak Chinese and, unless there are some technical points to be ironed out, Chinese alone. We also spend a part of the day listening to phonograph records in Chinese made by Dr. Chao and his assistants. These records are conversational colloquial Chinese, and they deal with situations which soldiers in China would meet.

"As you can imagine, day after day and hour after hour of hearing and speaking Chinese gives one an amazingly quick grasp of the spoken language. In this day of high pressure learning and practical teaching it has been discovered that in a remarkably short time one can have an adequate vocabulary in almost any language. This goes for Chinese as well.

Experts on Far East Teachers

"There is another section of our work here which is devoted to the history, topography, culture, and politics not only in China but of the whole Far East. This obviously gigantic job is handled by several members of the university staff who are experts in Far Eastern subjects. The Army's policy is not to make us all experts in these subjects, but to give us a thorough knowledge of the East and its problems. In the opinion of the Army, and incidentally of the G.I.'s, a man can fight harder and more intelligently if he knows the reasons for his fighting. If a man understands the factors which lead to aggression he can better avoid



CHILD RINGS THE ANCIENT BELL calling students to class at Yu Tsai School. At Peipei, near Chungking, the school for gifted refugee children, directed by Dr. Heng-chih Tao, is making educational history, according to report of Dr. Lennig Sweet, UCR program director, now observing projects in China.

Sweet Finds Refugee School's Standards as High as in Best American Institutions

Educational standards "apparently as high as can be found in our best progressive schools in the United States," is the characterization given the School for Gifted Refugee Children (Yu Tsai School) in Peipei, near Chungking, by Dr. Lennig Sweet, program director of United China Relief, in an account received from him by China Aid Council.

"They (the Chinese pupils) seem to be more intellectually alive than American students," Dr. Sweet adds. "This is probably because of an enriched environment and no distraction whatsoever. There is not a movie or radio or funny book within 50 miles."

Trained at Columbia

Dr. Heng-chih Tao, who was trained at Columbia University, is the director of the school. He described it as "a school not run

making mistakes in action or in thinking which may contribute to further aggression. If he knows what China has suffered and how it has managed to survive he can't help but have a deep feeling for the people and will almost unconsciously act toward them in a manner which they can understand and appreciate.

"Although we are being trained for strictly military and immediately practical purposes, I feel that the men who are receiving this training may not only be of great value in the prosecution of the war, but may be a factor later on in the developing of relations between this country and China. Certainly after the time and effort they have devoted to their work they will know about the people of China, what they have done, and what they stand for, and in my opinion to see what the Chinese have suffered and accomplished is to want to help a gallant ally achieve his victory in war, and in the peace that will follow."

by accepted standards, perhaps, but a place to live and grow, so that the children will not only be good citizens of their country but of the world."

Dr. Tao explained that the teachers, whom Dr. Sweet found to be very fine, stick to the school in spite of the low salaries because they are interested in the work that is being done, because they are encouraged to study and work on their own in addition to teaching, and because of the democratic spirit which prevails throughout.

Dr. Sweet visited classes of all kinds. The majority of the students are studying social science and dramatics. A performance given for him demonstrated their versatility in the arts. Dancing, music and play acting were well-prepared and performed. He saw two girls of fifteen reading in the library. One was finishing Camille in Chinese, the other was reading Tolstoy. The library was a good one, but lacked books on science. The social science classes study the world conflict and make their own maps and wall charts for the use of all.

Read English Speeches

The dramatics class had pictures of Shakespeare, Moliere and Euripides on the wall, and the students were studying a modern American stage set model. The chemistry class was re-charging a storage battery. Looking down on them from the walls were Madame Curie, Lavoisier, and Dalton. The physics class was doing an experiment. They too hang pictures of their favorite physics leaders on the walls. The English classes were reading speeches by Winston Churchill and Wendell Willkie aloud.

Dr. Tao is especially proud of the agricultural work the students do. They have been cultivating 50 mou of land and by next year will have added 200 more.

Mobile Medical Units Bring Aid To Vast Numbers

By means of the mobile unit, China has spread her limited medical personnel and equipment over a vast territory to reach the greatest possible number of people. This development is described by ABMAC, which supplies funds to help support the work.

Since the introduction of mobile medical units, it has been possible to give medical attention to inhabitants of the sparsely settled regions of China. When Sikong was admitted to the Republic in 1939, modern medical facilities were unknown, and smallpox, trachoma, tuberculosis and leprosy were widespread. Mobile units are now employed there and it is hoped that they will lay the foundation for a permanent health organization in that province.

Mobile units supplement the work of the health stations on China's main highways. Each station has two units to enlarge its sphere of action. These units, speedily dispatched to any point where an epidemic breaks out, have prevented the spread of plague, typhus and cholera. Each unit is made up of two doctors, four nurses, four dressers, a sanitary inspector and a clerk, and is capable of breaking up into two sub-units when conditions necessitate.

Books

PEACE THROUGH CO-OPERATION

A testament of co-operation, by J. Henry Carpenter

Harper & Brothers, 1944, 113 pgs., \$1.25

The fundamental religious and moral truths which are basic to all nations, races and religions must be universal in their application, says Dr. Carpenter, if we are to solve our world problems.

Dr. Carpenter writes that unless the Christian principles of justice, brotherhood, equality and love, which are embodied in the Co-operative movement, are applied at the peace table, there will be born new factions to lead us again to disunity and a repetition of the folly of the fateful armistice of 1918.

Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Federation of Churches, was president of Indusco, Inc., in 1942 and, at the invitation of the Chinese government, went to China to inspect and make an advisory report on China's expanding co-operative program.

BOOK ON CHINESE AVIATION

The gathering of material for a book on both the history and the future of Chinese aviation is the goal of the trip to China of Alice Rogers Hager, Washington correspondent of Skyways, who is the author of several volumes on aeronautical subjects.

Chungking, "the most-bombed city in the world," has 1,603 air-raid shelters capable of accommodating 426,599 persons. Chungking is the only city in the world that has enough air-raid shelters to more than accommodate its entire population.



LOOKING OVER SEVERAL RARE CHINESE WORKS OF ART in the new Philadelphia headquarters of United China Relief are Lewis N. Lukens, Jr., Committee Chairman, and Mrs. Katherine Henderson, Executive Director of the Philadelphia branch. The new office occupies two floors in the building, one room being designed as meeting room for the group's executive and other functioning committees.

Reorganized Philadelphia Committee Plans to Raise Tempo of Program

With reorganization accomplished and new headquarters opened at 207 South 17th street, Philadelphia's branch of U.C.R. is making ready an intensive campaign for more aid to China's war-stricken civilians.

This has been announced by Lewis N. Lukens, Jr., Chairman of the unit. The newly appointed Executive Director is Mrs. Katherine Henderson, who lived in China for twenty years.

Plans center on October 10, the 33rd anniversary of the birth of the Republic of China, as the date for activities to be in full swing, with a gala Chinese festival marking the "Double Tenth" in Philadelphia.

Material designed to further knowledge of China soon will be available for use in schools and by clubs and other organizations. In addition, a "Speakers Squad" composed of persons who have lived in the Far East will provide guest speakers.

Traveling exhibitions also are being prepared by the Philadelphia group. Included are large photographs dealing with China and her people, as well as examples of Chinese arts and crafts. This handicraft will be on sale at U.C.R. headquarters, and the proceeds will go to buy food, medicine and clothing for Chinese civilians.

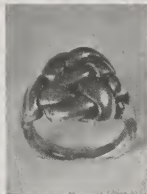
An organization of Philadelphians who at one time lived in China is being formed by Mrs. Henderson. The group will be called "Old

China Hands," a name that is used the world over for men and women whose home was China.

The newly appointed Executive Committee of the Philadelphia branch consists of Dr. William W. Cadbury, E. Mitchell Edwards, Miss Gertrude Ely, Jerome B. Gray, Mrs. Katherine Henderson, Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Philip Klein, Harold S. LeDuc, John Frederick Lewis, Jr., Lewis N. Lukens, Jr., Dr. Josiah C. McCracken, Mrs. Joseph G. B. Molten, C. Christopher Morris, Dr. Harold H. Morris, Mrs. Benjamin F. Pepper, Jr., Mrs. Franklin Pepper, Charles J. Rhoades, John F. Rich, Mrs. Wirt L. Thompson and Alfred H. Williams.

NEW UCR RING FEATURES

CHINESE SYMBOL OF LONGEVITY



Handsome, sterling silver ring—for men or women—can be ordered from Merchandise Department of United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York, 19, N. Y. In ordering please state ring size—price \$12.50 tax included. Postage prepaid.

This is the sixth of a series of articles to be published in News of China to describe the work of the various agencies of United China Relief. The next will appear in the October issue.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

TO AMELIORATE THE LOT OF THE BLIND IN CHINA



Happier days—the Institution for the Chinese Blind, Shanghai, before the Japanese invasion.



Pupils and faculty of the Chengtu school.



The kindergarten class of the Ming-Do School are taught to read braille by their blind teacher, Leng-leng.



Playtime at the Ming-Do School at Foochow.

Boys at the Chengtu School making straw sandals, and one of the girls weaving a belt.



SIX AND A HALF YEARS

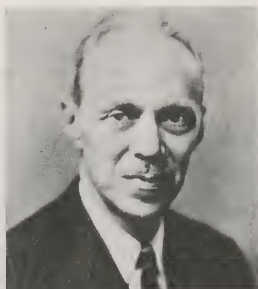
In 1912, the Institution for the Chinese Blind was founded in Shanghai through the generosity of John B. Fryer, who through his long years of work for the Chinese government, had been touched by the plight of the sightless.

More schools followed until, prior to the outbreak of the war in 1937, there were over fifty institutions for the blind and deaf started by foreign missionaries and by Chinese officials and philanthropists.

July 1937 saw the invasion of the Japanese and many of the schools had to be disbanded. The plight of these students was brought to the attention of a group of Americans who formed the "American Committee of the Institution for the Chinese Blind" now affiliated with United China Relief, and they undertook to raise money to rebuild.

THE CHINESE BLIND, INC. (U. S. A.)

TE THE CONDITION OF THE BLIND, DEAF AND MUTE IN CHINA.



GEORGE A. FITCH

Dr. George A. Fitch, secretary of the International Y.M.C.A., who has been volunteer representative for the Institution for the past six years.



Two of these blind girls are now teachers at the Changsha School for blind girls.

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A lace centerpiece crocheted by one of the blind girls at the Meihsien school.

FREE MILLION BLIND IN CHINA COMMAND ATTENTION OF ORGANIZATION

Shortly after the Japanese invasion, Mr. Fryer wrote that sixteen schools throughout China were forced to close for lack of funds. George A. Fitch, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in China, did magnificent service in contacting the schools in Free China and his efforts and the contributions of generous Americans have made it possible for the committee to give much valuable assistance.

No official figure of China's blind had been available until a recent Chinese News Service dispatch quoted the figure as six and one half million blind—a large percentage of the world's sightless.

The largest contributing factor to this vast number of blind is malnutrition. Thousands of Chinese are becoming blind monthly because of the lack of vitamin A.

The Institution for the Chinese Blind is aiding thirty schools in

Free China and is now preparing to aid 22 schools in occupied China. While the majority of the schools supply only an elementary education, some carry their students through junior high school and a few of the pupils of special ability have graduated from high schools and colleges.

A system of Union Braille, developed about thirty years ago, is used and can be understood by the Mandarin speaking districts or two-thirds of all China, but with the exception of the Bible and a few other books, there is still great lack of literature in Union Braille.

The institutions teach over 35 trades which help to make the students self supporting. These crafts differ with the locality and availability of war material.

Big Smile and "Thumbs Up" Sign Greet Americans in China

It's a big smile and the "thumbs-up" sign and a hearty shout of "Ding hao!" from Chinese grown-ups and children alike whenever they meet American fighting men, and, with cordiality the word for the relations that exist between the Chinese and our soldiers, both groups are helping each other in eminently practical ways.

That was the focal point of a G-I view of the home front in China that was given in New York the other day by Sergt. Charles W. Greer, of Columbus, Ohio, back in the United States after duty in China.

Before he entered the service, Sergt. Greer was assistant editor of Silver Burdett Co., textbook publishers, with offices at 45 East 17th Street. He stopped there to see Capt. Charles E. Griffith, vice president of the company, who is chairman of United China Relief in Glen Ridge, N. J., and an officer in the New Jersey State Guard. Capt. Griffith has made numerous business trips to China in the last 20 years.

Praises Missionaries

Sergt. Greer says that the United States can well be proud of its missionaries—that an incalculable part of the prestige the United States has in China is due to the excellent work the missionaries have done there over a period of years—teaching, caring for the welfare of the people, and, when the Japanese came, staying with them and suffering and dying with them.

He told how one group of our soldiers went to a shelter for warphans, where each of them picked out a child to "adopt." The way this works out, he explained, is that each of the soldiers contributes a sum each month, and that this provides extra food and more schooling for the child. He also told of another group of G-I's that "adopted" a school for blind girls en masse, with each of the men providing funds for the welfare and education of the children.

The Chinese colleges, Sergt. Greer said, are on the job twenty-four hours a day, and at the same time manage to work in games of baseball, softball and basketball with G-I teams.

Relief Work on Wide Scale

Chinese women organized by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, he said, are doing relief work on a wide scale, and are raising funds for that program, which includes a great many projects for the employment of wounded Chinese soldiers, for widows and for the maintenance of numerous orphanages.

Moreover, he said, they have established canteens that are supported by funds donated by the Chinese themselves, and where hostesses by the Chinese college girls. There G-I's find a program of entertainments, games, dances and refreshments.

Sergt. Greer told of one entertainment for G-I's that was arranged by a Chinese women's relief organization. A concert by a Chinese orchestra was the evening's event. Master of ceremonies was a Chinese general, one of the most affable men the sergeant has ever seen, who kept the Americans rolling in the aisles with his quips and jokes between musical numbers.

Warphans Give Numbers

Fifty of Mme. Chiang's warphans sang the Chinese National Anthem and "The Star Spangled Banner," the latter in English. Then the youngsters joined the audience and handed out candy and peanuts to the American soldiers.



SERG. CHARLES W. GREER

One of the highlights of the musical program occurred when a Chinese, a major in China's air force, stepped forward, clarinet in hand, and, with four members of the orchestra's

Confucius' Birthday Marked in New York

On August 27, the Chinese community in New York and the China Institute in America celebrated the 2,495th birthday of the man they believe was the first exponent of democracy—Confucius.

These celebrations centered around Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Finance Minister, who is a 75th lineal descendant of Confucius.

China House, a four-story Georgian structure at 125 East 65th Street, New York City, was dedicated as a gift to the China Institute from the Luce Foundation. The Foundation was established by Henry R. Luce, publisher, in honor of his father, the late Rev. Henry Winters Luce, for many years a missionary in China. China House will become a cultural home for Chinese students in the United States, now numbered at 1,700.

Dr. Kung made the speech of acceptance. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sent a framed scroll bearing in Chinese characters the sentiment: "The way is one. The winds blow together."

Confucius, whose teachings centuries after his death became the state religion, and who today is considered the spiritual father of Free China's national unity, started life as a storekeeper and as a shepherd. He was 51 before his first public office as magistrate.

string section, played the Mozart clarinet quintet.

Yet that, said Sergt. Greer, wasn't the whole story of the concert. On the way there one of the trucks carrying members of the orchestra plunged over a cliff, killing two and injuring a number of others. When the musicians took their places, a third of them were in splints and bandages. Even the bass viol, the sergeant said, was patched together with adhesive tape. But the concert was played as scheduled.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children Fund; Institution for the Chinese Blind.

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American School Pupils Help Chinese Children

The sympathy and affection of American children, from kindergarten through high school, for our Chinese ally is being expressed in various forms and we are reprinting here some of the letters, representing many states of the Union, which have been received by United China Relief.

The children, according to these letters, find the study of China a fascinating subject and are reluctant to leave off when a China study unit has been completed.



The students of the sixth grade boys at Buchanan School, Chambersburg, Pa., took for a class project "Our Courageous Chinese Ally." The teacher, Miss Marion E. Diehl, sent us a detailed letter in which she said:

"... I don't believe anything we studied this year brought forth so much enthusiasm and genuine interest as our study of China. It was amazing to hear the various reports. There is no doubt in my mind but that every one of the thirty-six children in the class has a very warm spot in their hearts for China.

"Each student made a notebook and we had the story of the 'Willow Plate' for dramatization. The children were sorry when time demanded that we leave China and continue our study in another field. . . ."

The children of the Country Day and Boarding School, St. Petersburg, Florida, were successful in raising \$3.42 by conducting a museum for which five cents admission was charged. In the museum there were Chinese coins, a Chinese figurine, a carved Chinese sampan, and a cricket cage made of bamboo.

By working in the school cafeteria, the children of the Crozier Intermediate School, Inglewood, Calif., earned five dollars which was sent to United China Relief with a note reading:

"We voted that the money should be given to you along with our admiration and best wishes to the people of China."

The proceeds of a paper sale were sent to United China Relief by the children of a Hudson, Michigan, Sunday School after the children had voted to use the money for China Relief instead of "a new ball and bat for their school."

The Six A Grades of the Panama Park School of Jacksonville, Florida, forewent their annual farewell party in order to make a contribution to the Chinese children.

This is the story of an enterprising young man from Upper Montclair, New Jersey:

Arthur Davis, 7½, of 124 Cooper Avenue, (Upper Montclair, N. J.), developed a sore jaw recently but in a good cause. Arthur's mother had been attending a series of lectures on China and Arthur's interest increased. She was surprised when she returned home one afternoon to find the front lawn trees decorated with crudely drawn signs announcing a fight at 3 p.m. between "Bonecrusher" Davis and "Killer" Ames—admission five cents, proceeds to go to United China Relief.

Mrs. Davis was too late for the fight. She found Arthur nursing his jaw—damaged by a left hand punch in the third round.

"He's six months older than I," was Art's comment. "Anyway, we made a dollar and a quarter for the Chinese kids."

The fourth graders of the Lafayette St. School of Cape May, N. J., had the subject of "China" for a class project and were fortunate in having a group of Chinese Cadets, stationed at Cape May, to visit the class.

The children made a list of the things they wanted most to know about China and its people. They were shown how to handle chopsticks and the manners, customs, and characteristics of the Chinese people were stressed. The Cadets told the interesting story of the Great Wall of China, the meaning of the different pagodas, the types of homes and styles of dress.

The children later painted a mural for their room, showing each of the things they had been told by the Cadets, and they also learned the Chinese National Anthem.

Correspondence was forwarded, through United China Relief, from the students of the Midwood High School in Brooklyn, N. Y., to students of the Supplementary School of the Y.M.C.A. in Chungking and an answer has been received. After describing some of their school work the student who wrote "Chung Chun Wu" finished his letter by saying:

"As the Chinese proverb says: 'Young men of today are masters of tomorrow' we feel all the more the heavy work before us, and heartily hope that we, youth of all the world, shall be united together to defeat our common enemy of justice and peace and build a better world to come."

After hearing a talk by Liu Liang-mo, a representative of United China Relief, the fourth grade children of P.S. 25A, Brooklyn, N. Y., sent the following letter:

"We want to help build a home for children whose homes have been bombed and captured by the enemy so we brought money to the teacher and she made a check for four dollars. We hope to march on to victory together and very soon."

A "Save and Serve for Victory Club" composed of thirteen girls of Woodbury, Conn., contributed fifteen dollars to U.C.R., which was their third contribution to a war fund agency. The money was raised by giving a circus and food sales.



STUDENTS AT WEST CHINA UNIVERSITY at Chengtu going to class. Before the war, there were 300 enrolled here—now there are 1100 and, in addition, 2000 more from refugee colleges including Yenching, Nanking, Cheloo and Ginling. Photo by Lennig Sweet, U.C.R. Program Director now in China.

Committees Draft October 10 Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

that will be held in decor and atmosphere appropriate to the occasion.

At these affairs, or at similar gatherings, programs of music and motion pictures and of talks and presentations, all designed to acquaint the American people more thoroughly with China and her people, are envisaged by the committees' plans.

Topics to be covered at community observances of the day that saw the beginning of the revolution that overthrew the Manchus and established the Chinese Republic are being selected, and are expected to include subjects such as the career and leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic; the pageant of China's history through the centuries, and China's home and fighting fronts in the war.

In some instances programs of communities are near each other will be combined.

In New York, a active committee is planning a dinner at the Waldorf for the evening of Oct. 10. The chairman of the steering committee is James A. Farley and the vice-chairman Robert (Believe It Or Not) Ripley. Plans include an entertainment program which will continue during the serving of the dinner and a speaking program featuring two nationally known figures to follow.

Lennig Sweet, Program Director of United China Relief, who is now inspecting social service work in China, reports that the help of U.C.R. has been of great benefit in helping to maintain social agencies which are supported in the main by the Chinese themselves.

U.C.R. Organization Again to Aid War Fund Campaign

United China Relief's vast organization of 3,500 chairmen and committees throughout the country has been of great help to the drives conducted by the National War Fund since its inception two years ago.

Every community in the United States will present in October, for the second time in history, a united war fund appeal for the 22 war-related agencies comprising the National War Fund and for the home front agencies of local Community Chests. The total objective of some 10,000 of these federated campaigns will be in excess of \$250,000,000. It is expected that every U.C.R. chairman will again give fullest cooperation to this common campaign.

In most communities, the National War Fund drive will be conducted from October 4 to November 11 inclusive.

Post-War Democracy Seen By Dr. Kung

(Continued from Page 1)

Among the topics scheduled for discussion during the sessions were China's place in the post-war world; the contributions which Christian forces may make to China's social, political and economic freedom; and the responsibilities of Chinese Christian students to their country.

"Our Chinese allies," said Mr. Edison in his address at the rally, "know far more about the terrific burdens and sufferings of this war than the rest of us will ever know. For more than seven years you have carried almost the whole load of defending Asia against the powerful and ruthless forces of barbaric conquest. For four and a half years you fought alone—and

Ways That Are Different

(From the New York Herald-Tribune)

What ever the reasons for his going, Donald M. Nelson will no doubt be royally welcomed in China and, if he is like most Americans, will develop a strong liking for the Chinese. His liking will persist, in all probability, even when he discovers that the worst stumbling blocks to be encountered in China are those in the path of the hard-driving American executive who is accustomed to doing big jobs and doing them in a hurry.

China is a land in which haste is unusual, as illustrated in Chungking last winter when a ceremony to open a punctuality campaign started three-quarters of an hour late. It also is a land in which social customs vary oddly from ours. In drinking games, for example, the loser drinks, not the winner, on the theory that drinking is a penalty, for if one drinks too much he will be unable to maintain either his social or physical equilibrium and thus will lose face.

The quality of face is of decided importance and maintaining it requires knowledge which few Americans possess. This was shown not long ago when an American professor in a Chinese graduate school became irate in class and used vigorous language in regard to the indolence of several of his students. It struck the professor later that he might have damaged the social standing of the subjects of his wrath and he made cautious inquiries only to find that he had lost face himself by using intemperate language in public.

The visitor to China soon finds that his task of learning is an endless one and that it is complicated by the facts that China is not only in the midst of a war but is at the same time going through political, social and economic revolutions. As a result of the social changes the visitor, after being told that the place of the Chinese woman is in the home and that her strength there is considerable, may find for himself that quite a few Chinese wives in Chungking work in government offices, like their husbands, while in feudal areas, little touched by the influence of the cities, wives are rented out as laborers by their husbands as they have been for hundreds of years.

It is to the credit of Americans working in war jobs in China that on the whole they have conducted themselves well, despite difficulties, and it is much to the credit of the Chinese that they have been able to put up with American idiosyncrasies.

even during these last two years and a half the aid of your allies has been pitifully small and tragically late.

"Perhaps most, if not all, of these delays in getting material aid to China have been unavoidable. But whatever the cause, this has been a period that has placed a severe strain on the Chinese people's confidence in America's sincerity and friendship. So it has been highly fortunate, both for the present and for the future, that so many leaders in every part of Chinese life and activity have been men and women with a friendly knowledge and understanding of America."

Others on the platform at the rally, which was held at Sprague Hall, included Homer Eng, president of the Chinese Students' Christian Association; Dr. B. A. Garside, vice president and secretary of United China Relief, and Dr. Tsune-chi Yu, Chinese Consul General in New York.

NEWS OF CHINA

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 3, NO. 10

Member Agency of National War Fund

OCTOBER 10, 1944



In Memoriam

A great American and a mighty friend of China and of United China Relief is lost to us all in the sudden passing, October 8, of Wendell L. Willkie, our Honorary National Chairman since the founding of this organization.

We extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Willkie and the family, and we give them our assurance that the work which Mr. Willkie so brilliantly and courageously advanced — friendship and understanding between the peoples of East and West—will be carried on with vigor and fidelity by all who enjoyed the inspiration of his example and leadership.

Charles Edison,
National Chairman,
United China Relief.

U.C.R. Has Large Part in War Fund

The National War Fund's annual campaign is now in full swing in almost every part of the United States with the complete cooperation of U.C.R.'s nation-wide organization. Included in this one appeal to the American people for

(Continued on Page 6)

Americans Throughout Nation Celebrate China's "Double Tenth"

Americans numbering many thousands joined Tuesday, October 10, in a gesture of good-will toward China unprecedented in the history of China's "Double Tenth" Independence Day. Events by the hundreds took place throughout the nation under the leadership of a National Committee which consisted of more than four thousand leaders in American civic life and which included Governors of almost every state in the union.

China Accomplished The Unbelievable, Says U.C.R. Chief

Declaring that "some facts about China need emphasis," Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of United China Relief, who returned to New York from a tour of China Oct. 8. In a message prepared for release on Oct. 10, he gives his opinion that "China has accomplished the unbelievable in these wars."

Dr. McConaughy was profoundly impressed with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's "quiet poise, courage, his smile." He cites the splendid team-work between the fighting forces of America and China, and the steps being taken by China toward achieving true democracy.

His message follows:

People who visit a country for a few weeks are usually unwise to broadcast their impressions. However, I believe some facts about China need emphasis. Americans, reading only military news, may overlook them; even Chinese may sometimes be forgetful of the real accomplishments of their war-scarred land.

China has accomplished the unbelievable in these war years. Be fair by remembering her assets. They include:—

1. Great leadership in her President. No world leader carries a greater load today. In the conversations I had with the Generalissimo I was profoundly impressed with his quiet poise, his courage, his smile. The Allies may be confident that under such a leader a victorious, strong China is emerging.

2. Splendid teamwork between the

(Continued on page 7)

Coming as it did with China hard-pressed from a military standpoint and with dissatisfaction on both sides of the Pacific with the meager aid the United Nations have been able to offer our great far eastern ally, this American celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic achieved a tremendous result in cementing the friendship of the United States and China.

Brilliant Events Are Held

Space here does not permit mention of all the celebrations. Major cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles

(Continued on Page 8)

Generalissimo Sends America Greeting

The following cabled greeting was sent to friends of China in the United States in recognition of their joining with China in celebrating Oct. 10—China's Independence day:

The aim of the Chinese revolution in overthrowing monarchy and in establishing the Republic is the creation of a democratic form of government on the Three People's Principles, similar to the "Government of the People, by the people and for the people" founded by the United States of America.

From the beginning, Sun Yat-sen, the father of our Republic, has clarified our aims as including the fulfillment of the responsibilities of a civilized state in order to enjoy the rights thereof, adherence to the principles of peace and closer co-operation with friendly

(Continued on page 8)



HERE AMAZING RESULTS ARE OBTAINED despite shortage of equipment and supplies—the surgical wing of the Bethune International Peace Hospital at Yanan.

Ingenuity and Skill Make Possible Effective Work at Hospitals

"Can do!" is the answer to problems posed by necessity at the International Peace Hospitals' main section at Yanan—and China Aid Council has received inspiring evidence of the ingenuity and skill that are making that answer possible.

Forces and samples of seventeen medicines manufactured there have recently been received by CAC in New York.

Dr. Ma Hai-teh, director at Yanan, writes that Major Casberg, medical officer with the American military mission, on his visit to the Peace Hospital and Medical School, said:

Will Work Harder as Tribute

"After seeing such an institution so well run and so efficient with the very little material aid at their disposal, it makes me feel that when I work again in an institution with all the modern equipment I should get on my toes and work harder than I ever did, as a tribute to these boys here."

Writing to Mme. Sun Yat-sen, sponsor of the I. P. H., after his visit to the Peace Hospitals, a correspondent said:

"It might appear that hospitals organized under such primitive conditions would have very little to contribute, but that is entirely wrong as regards the International Peace Hospitals.

"Scientific work is constantly carried on and the lack of ordinary means of treatment has stimulated research in such things as the widespread use of blood transfusions as substitute treatment, of the Spermansky method of spinal 'pumping' and cervical blocks, etc.

"Also there has been such experimentation in the manufacture of simplified apparatus from local supplies—and doctors have made not only their own stethoscopes and such

simple equipment, but also pneumothorax apparatus, Steiman pins for fractures, various instruments, and such reagents as Kahn's antigen—equal in quality to anything from outside.



INGENUITY MEETS THE CHALLENGE of great need, and turns out instruments like these for use in the International Peace Hospitals in the Border Regions of China.

The correspondent added:

"All larger hospitals now have their own blood banks.

"The constant study, experimentation and improvisation in the medical field are not isolated phenomena here. The same thing goes on throughout the border region, whether the aim is the cure of disease or the more efficient production of pig iron."

Member Agency National War Fund

China Gets First Radium Through American Friend

"I have made Chungking radium conscious."

So writes a medical missionary in a letter of gratitude for a shipment of radium from the United States—the same missionary who, two years ago, cited a complete lack of radium for medical work in China's war capital.

That appeal, from Dr. Enmei Yui, a missionary supported by the Main Street Methodist Church of Thomasville, N. C., was addressed to George D. Finch of Thomasville. Dr. Yui wrote that she felt she could serve her country to better advantage if she could obtain radium for sufferers in Chungking.

Mr. Finch set about obtaining the 100 milligrams of radium needed, enlisting the interest of other persons in the project. His personal contribution and a sum that came from Dr. Yui met a large share of the total costs of \$3,683.63. Gifts were received from other persons, and the radium was sent on its journey to China.

Now Mr. Finch has received a letter from Dr. Yui, who is at Methodist Union Hospital, expressing thanks. And Mr. Finch says: "In all my life I have never received such a thrill as I did in helping do this for Enmei and her folk."

Hurley, Nelson Flew Tools Into China

Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley and Donald M. Nelson took with them to China 50 pounds of vitally needed small tools for the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. Arrangements for carrying in this material were made by the U. S. State Department. This is the second time the State Department has aided in the transfer of material to the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. Previously they had prepared three packets of technical books and pamphlets on small industry that were carried into China on the plane taken by Vice President Henry Wallace.

In the package of tools carried in the Hurley-Nelson plane were micrometers, vernier calipers, mechanical drawing sets, drawing curves, assorted files and wire gauges. These will be used by the Bailei Schools to make drawings of equipment that may have to be moved during the Japanese advance and to help erect new machines. The Bailei Schools are run by the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives to train young men to become junior technicians in leather tanning, machine-making and textile manufacturing cooperatives.

The tools were purchased by Indusco, Inc., American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, with the assistance of the Indusco Technical Committee in New York. Indusco is a Participating Agency of United China Relief.

A Chinese, Ts'ai Lun invented the process of making paper in A.D. 105. Other firsts for the Chinese were the introduction of silk, folding umbrellas, lacquer, tea, porcelain, kites, playing cards, dominoes, the mariner's compass and gunpowder.

This is the seventh of a series of articles to be published in News of China to describe the work of the various agencies of United China Relief. The next will appear in the November issue.

CHURCH COMM

OFFICIAL AGENCY OF AMERICAN PROTESTANTISM



FOOD

RICE KITCHENS fed tens of thousands of destitute, starving women and children. A million meals were served.



CLOTHING



ORPHANS

Cared for 25,000 full orphans — with neither parent living. Also helped many other unfortunate children.



REFUGEES

Large numbers of transient refugees provided with emergency relief—shelter, food and other services. Recolonization programs locate uprooted families on lands provided by Government.

This Committee is constituted by the churches in America, the Foreign Missions Conference, Inc. All the leading church bodies cooperate and contribute regularly for its extension beyond the financial participation of the churches by their missionaries on the field. The work accomplished is due very largely to the faithfulness of the Chinese staffs of the committee. Their hospitals, clinics, schools, and other agencies of helpfulness. The Chinese staffs in the field are women who are making their influence felt. During this great national crisis. The fact that civilians are serving without remuneration to carry on its nation-wide programs with missions, both Protestant and Catholic, mission buildings and other equipment both foreign and Chinese.

The emergency relief and rehabilitation work has received the enthusiastic approval of those who have received in China from Australia, Britain, and the United States.

THE CHURCH COMMITTEE

FRED ATKINS

105 E. 22nd Street

Receipts Last Year:

From United China Relief
From American Churches
From Other Sources

Total Contributed in U.S.A.

3,000,000 NEEDY CHINESE

COMMITTEE FOR CHINA RELIEF

WORK CARRYING ON A VARIED PROGRAM OF CIVILIAN RELIEF ACROSS FREE CHINA



QUILTS AND QUILTS made and distributed to 30,000 needy people.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and China Famine Relief, U.S.A., cooperate. In fact, more than forty denominational churches are the outstanding service rendered by the widespread effectiveness of the work. It is a fact that Christian Missions are everywhere and churches are well established centers. These institutions are outstanding men and women felt throughout the land. As Christian churches this Christlike service to alleviate suffering and that they and public spirited officials and organizations explain why the Committee is able to do without much expense for overhead. Christian churches, are cooperating by offering the use of their facilities as well as the service of their personnel,

Relief programs of this Committee have met with the approval of the services rendered. Funds are distributed liberally, and funds have also been received from British, and Canadian sources.

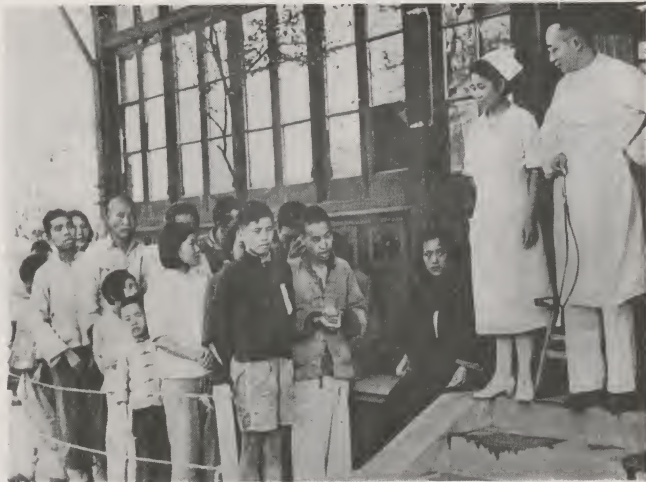
COMMITTEE FOR CHINA RELIEF

W. MOORE, Director
New York 10, N. Y.

US\$1,062,736.33
424,568.20
12,428.20

US\$1,499,732.73

CHINESE AIDED LAST YEAR



MEDICINE

116 Hospitals and 106 Clinics aided to provide free 500,000 in-patient days and out-patient visits for suffering humanity.

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS. Enabled destitute artisans to buy tools and materials to make a new start, and to help hucksters to buy goods to sell.

FARM LOANS. Helped farmers to secure seed, implements and animals in war-stricken areas.

8,000 cash loans re-funded nearly 100%. 80,000 people aided through seed grain loans — largely re-funded.

LOANS



WORK

Help needy people to help themselves in many kinds of **WORK PROGRAMS** such as spinning and weaving; shoe, soap, and paper umbrella making.





Pennies Count, Mrs. Keyes Finds As She Pursues Her Work For Hungry Tots

Thousands of needy babies in China—and thousands of pennies in the United States. Couldn't they, somehow, be brought together?

That was the question Mrs. Willie Clay Keyes of Salt Lake City asked herself three years ago when she received from a relative a letter saying that seventy-five cents in American money would buy one meal of rice for 100 Chinese babies.

And she proceeded to answer that question.

Today, one of the most prized possessions of Mrs. Keyes is the China Relief Legion certificate, signed by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. It was presented to her on behalf of United China Relief by Mrs. George A. Fitch of Elmhurst, L. I., in recognition of her work in collecting and sending to United China Relief pennies for the aid of Chinese babies.

Ten pennies were the first contribution Mrs. Keyes received when she started gathering pennies in 1941. As her collection grew and as she forwarded sums to United China Relief, she determined that she would reach a total of at least \$500 by the end of 1943.

How far she has exceeded her goal is indicated by the fact that late this past summer her collections amounted to \$1100.

Mrs. Keyes has held offices of state and national prominence in the Order of the Eastern Star. During World War I she was an active worker in the Red Cross and in Liberty Loan drives.

HANDING OVER AN ACCUMULATION of pennies which add up to \$50 more for relief of hungry Chinese children, Mrs. Willie Clay Keyes looks as happy as she feels.

U.C.R. Has Large Part in Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

\$115,000,000 are 22 foreign relief agencies including United China Relief, together with organizations serving the needs of our armed forces, with heaviest emphasis on the U.S.O.

Since the inception of the National War Fund, which embraces community and war chests throughout the United States, U.C.R.'s committees have played a prominent role because of their interest in all the causes served by the National War Fund, as well as because of the support which goes to China. Word reaching U.C.R. headquarters from many of the chests is that the China appeal seems to be the most powerful of any of the foreign countries for which organizations have been established to provide civilian relief.

Charles Edison, National U.C.R. Chairman, has urged all China committees throughout the country to cooperate to the limit in helping the National War Fund achieve its goal. Through their gifts to this Fund the American people are making possible the maintenance both of the activities for the men and women in our own fighting forces and also of the extensive relief and rehabilitation work being carried on among our allies in Europe and in Asia.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children Fund; Institution for the Chinese Blind.

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Member Agency National War Fund



THE PINT OF BLOOD HE DONATED at the Chinese Blood Bank is shown (top photo) to Dr. P. C. Nyi by Head Nurse Jean Liu.



AT ABMAC CHINESE BLOOD BANK General Tu commander of Chinese Fifth Army, has blood count taken (lower photo) by Adet Lin.

Difficulties Conquered to Place Blood Bank Organized Here in Use for China

Pressing ahead on its mission of mercy, the Chinese Blood Bank has conquered many difficulties in China, and the first shipment of liquid plasma has been sent to the front.

Dr. Chien-lung Yi, director, and other members of the staff have sent ABMAC reports that tell the latest chapter in the dramatic story of the blood bank.

Prelude to that chapter was four months of travel by sea, land, and air for 25 tons of

equipment. Then came opening ceremonies, at which General Ma Tsun-lu presided and prominent citizens of Kunming were in attendance.

The blood bank's work goes on despite inadequacies and interruptions of electrical current. The suction pump for plasma pooling was run by man power. To supplant the elec-

China Accomplished The Unbelievable, Says U.C.R. Head

(Continued from page 1)

Chinese and American fighting forces in the air and in the jungles of Burma. Given training and equipment, the Chinese aviator and soldier is the equal in skill and courage of any fighter. Every American officer and soldier I have talked with agrees.

3. China's farmers—the backbone of the nation—aided by the weather, have produced one of the largest rice crops in decades.

4. In recent weeks China has taken forward steps toward the accomplishment of democracy. The September session of the Peoples Political Council was a milestone. China is facing her problems more openly and frankly than ever before. Censorship is relaxed, study abroad is encouraged, failures are not glossed over by silence.

5. There are clear indications of changes in China's army which will increase its effectiveness. Pay is being raised, training intensified, health conditions improved. Those reforms will hasten victory.

6. China, in her eighth year of acknowledged war, and her fourteenth year of withstanding Japanese aggression, can still smile. The traveller from America to China sees no smiling faces until he reaches China. Courage and confidence are the basis of the smile. No nation that, in spite of difficulties and tragic suffering, can still smile, will ever be beaten.

trically operated distiller, coffee boilers were converted into distillers. Since the dehydrators could not yet be used, liquid plasma instead of dried plasma was processed. Moreover, to save kerosene, the autoclave was converted to burn charcoal.

Generals First Donors

Donations of blood began at the opening ceremonies July 12, donors including General Ma, General Tu Li-ming, and Dr. P. C. Nyi of the Chinese Red Cross.

Adet Lin reported on an information campaign designed to explain the work and purposes of the blood bank. Articles have appeared in newspapers, data regarding blood donations have been sent to organizations, appeals have appeared on the screens of movie theatres and over the radio, a film dealing with blood bank operation has had showings, and talks have been made to various groups by members of the blood bank staff.

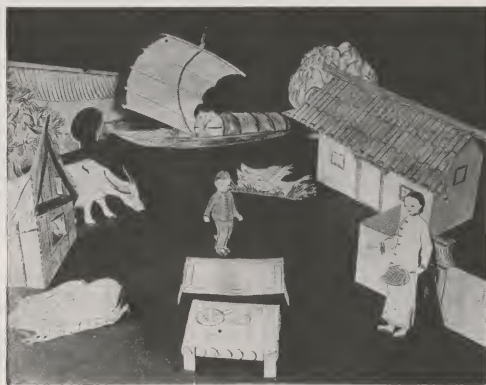
"The idea of blood donation seems to have caught on," Dr. Yi wrote, "and I believe we can expect a considerable number of civilian donors, from students and various organizations." He added that General Tu had promised 20,000 donors from the army. Dr. Yi said that "we can get as many donors as we can take care of now".

Children Love T'ing Wing and His Magic Kite

Inserts to Be Cut Out Add to Charm of New Book

One of the items which seems to be eclipsing all others in charm for young tots and presenting family life in China is the new United China Relief coloring book, "T'ing Wing and His Magic Kite." A fascinating story of youthful T'ing Wing's experiences leading up to an air encounter with his father, a flying fighter in the war against Japan, is illustrated by 15 drawings done by Elinore Blaisdell. Jeanne Bendick designed the cover and four cardboard inserts. These inserts, when cut out, stand up in the forms shown in the picture. They give a child an idea of T'ing Wing's neighborhood, family, animals and sampan.

The book is 9 by 12 inches and the cut-out pages are the same size. Both book and cut-outs are pictured here. The books, at 75 cents each, are available through many United China Relief committees, from the merchandise department of United China Relief at National Headquarters.



Generalissimo Sends America Greetings

(Continued from page 1)

nations so as to progress towards world peace.

Throughout the past thirty-three years the friendly and steadfast relations between the Chinese and American People have remained unchanged. In fact, in the course of our struggle against aggression during the last seven years and more, Chinese-American relations have become more and more intimate, mainly due to the spiritual encouragement and material aid showered upon us by our American friends.

Friendship is best shown in time of strain and stress, as an old saying of ours goes: Our people will never forget the lofty and righteous ideals as sym-

bolized by the effort of the executives and members of the United China Relief. Therefore, on this auspicious occasion I must give expression to our deepest gratitude to you. Indeed, we shall not consider our indebtedness to your valuable friendship repaid until, through greater effort, aggression is liquidated, and our common goal for the preservation of world freedom is achieved.

I hope that during China's present hard struggle, United China Relief will share this sentiment and strive for its consummation, and continue to assist us in our postwar reconstruction program, so that the ideals of universal brotherhood laid down by the father of our Republic may be carried out for the good of the world and the benefit of mankind. This is, my friends, my fervent hope.

Americans Join In Oct. 10 Celebration

(Continued from page 1)

had brilliant events which collectively attracted many thousand friends of China.

For no similar China event in the past has the cooperation of newspapers, radio stations, magazines, and public officials been so wholehearted. Many leaders in these fields served actively on the various state and local committees and freely gave the facilities of their enterprises for this cause of international goodwill. Dozens of established network radio programs put special China speakers, China music, and other features on the air and local radio stations by the score cooperated to the fullest with their committees in carrying the message of Chinese independence to their listening audience of millions.

Impressive Radio Programs

Among the hundreds of programs the following were among the outstanding:

By special arrangement with United China Relief, the National Broadcasting Co. dramatized the story of the Little Devils, guerrilla children of China, on "Pacific Story," Oct. 8 at 11:30 P.M. Columbia Broadcasting Co. paid tribute to the music and poetry of China in "Salute to China," starring Chih Meng, tenor, and Donaldina Lew, soprano, Oct. 10 at 10:45 P.M. Mary Margaret McBride interviewed Emily Hahn, author of "The Soong Sisters," Oct. 9. Martha Deane had as her guest Miss Chang Shu-yi, prominent social worker, Oct. 10. Many other programs scheduled guest speakers, Chinese music, recipes, book reviews, and news in tribute to China. Leo Spitalny paid a special tribute to China Oct. 10 over an N.B.C. network by featuring Chinese music and descriptions of it.

Dozens of the leading magazine publishers accepted articles or fiction stories on the Chinese independence theme; others editorialized in a friendly manner.

Functions Vary in Size

The various functions honoring China varied from meetings in small towns and cities at which the United China Relief moving pictures were shown to the Waldorf-Astoria thousand-plate dinner in New York at which an imposing list of speakers, including Dr. H. H. Kung and Ambassador Wei Tao-ming, was heard by the audience and over the air. Chicago's dinner heard Donald B. Nelson on his first public appearance since returning from China.

In almost all states, October 10 was proclaimed as a day of special celebration by the various governors and municipal proclamations were issued by hundreds of Mayors in all the states of the union.

The entire composite celebration again proved conclusively that China and the Chinese people occupy an important place in the hearts of America; and responses by leading Chinese officials here and in China indicate that this friendship is reciprocated by our ally in the Pacific.

There are no war orphans in China. Madame Chiang Kai-shek is the official mother of all children whose parents have died in the war.

NEWS OF CHINA

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 3, NO. 11

Member Agency of National War Fund

NOVEMBER 4, 1944



CHINA'S ONLY KNOWN QUADRUPLETS GROW UP—Born under the bombardment of Canton, the Chu quadruplets are named for the United Nations. Discovered by Rev. Mark Tennien, Maryknoll director in Chungking, they are being supported by the Chinese government and funds from United China Relief. China's child death rate is now about 300 to every 1000. Their survival is something of a mathematical miracle. They live with their parents in Kukong and are at present cut off from the rest of Free China by recent Japanese thrusts. Left to right: Great Britain Chu, China Chu, United States Chu and Russia Chu.

Photo by courtesy the Maryknoll Fathers.

Magazine Tells Amazing Tale Of How B-29 Fields Were Built In China

The amazing story of how the Chinese built the field from which are launched the B-29 Super Fortresses is told in an article, "90-Day Miracle," which will appear in the December issue of *The American Magazine*. It was written by Major Bernard W. Crandell, U.S.A.A.F. Quotations from the article, with permission of the magazine, follow:

"Far up a tributary of the winding yellow Yangtze, in China, 5,000,000 brown fingers were working on a gigantic construction job that rivaled the Great Wall of China, largest man-made structure in history.

"They were building runways on which to launch a new war machine against the hated Jap—the Boeing B-29 Superfortress, largest

and deadliest air weapon ever invented.

"Under the supervision of a handful of U. S. aviation engineers, the primitive workers were filling in the low places, pecking at the ridges with adzes, carting dirt in small wooden wheelbarrows and the traditional counter-balanced baskets dangling from plat-poles across their shoulders.

"Several weeks before, on January 11, 1944, the first lump of dirt had been turned in China. Under favorable conditions, with modern machines and materials, an aviation engineer battalion could knock out a big job like a B-29 field in about three months, it was estimated. With Chinese labor and crude tools and mate-

(Continued on page 2)

China's Will To Win Strong; No Thought Of "Folding Up"

China is in the war to stay. There is no talk there of China's "folding up" and the will to win there is as strong as here. These views were expressed upon his return recently from Chungking by Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of United China Relief, whose report to America was heard on the March of Time program over the National Broadcasting Co. network Oct. 26.

Dr. McConaughy's first-hand impressions as given the national radio audience follow:

In the War to Stay

"I was in China the first of October. I have hardly been home long enough to get the creases out of the clothes I slept in, stretched out on the floor of the plane. So my impressions are at least up-to-date.

"I smile when I hear talk in America of China's folding up. Don't fool yourself by believing that. There is no such talk in China, by officials or by everyday Chinese. China is in the war to stay. She has opposed Japan with courage, and usually with success, for seven years, and she will continue to do it as long as necessary for victory. The will to win is just as strong there as here. Last summer it took Japan seven times as long to take Hengyang as she expected; every Chinese died in the defense; Japan's invasion time table was disrupted. I listened to the radio in Chungking expecting to hear daily of the fall of Kweilin. Japan hasn't got it yet. The city is burned, evacuated, and we have had to destroy our air fields, but the Japanese haven't won it yet. Chinese freely admit there was mismanagement and cowardice in part of the summer campaigns—but there was even more of courage and heroic fighting. China can "take it" — Chinese can keep their spirits up in spite of defeats better, perhaps, than we could. Don't sell her short. Don't let her feel we, her allies, have lost faith in her.

Have Meager Material

"China has fought on without the material which we consider essential for defense or off-

(Continued on page 3)

Bishop Reports Wide Interest In China

Widespread American interest in the Chinese language and in post-war economic problems in China were noted by Bishop Paul Yu-Pin, Apostolic Delegate of Chungking, during his recent stay in the United States. Bishop Yu-Pin declared at a tea given in his honor in Chungking October 26. The reception was sponsored by 26 cultural, religious and social organizations. Bishop Yu-Pin said that in the United States he found three ardent passions—passion for joining the army, passion for understanding China, and passion for reconstructing the world.

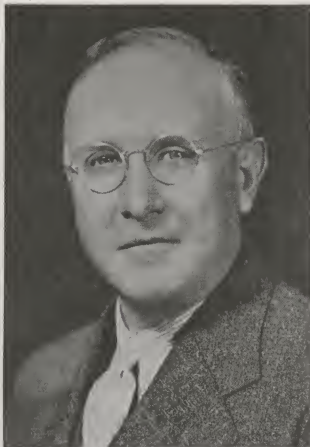
"Since Pearl Harbor," he continued, "American sympathy is becoming all the more earnest and intense. All Americans are aware that they should not only cooperate with China in time of war but also in time of peace. They believe that they are fighting for permanent world peace and the welfare of mankind. They know that the basic cause for the present war is the ideological difference between the Fascist and Democratic countries. They are now concerned with 'reeducation and spiritual reconstruction' of the Fascist people."



CHARLES E. GRIFFITH

A display of the Chinese and Philippine art collection of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Griffith at the Public Library in Glen Ridge, N. J., was a novel feature of that city's observance on October 10 of the 33rd Anniversary of the Chinese Republic. Mr. Griffith, United China Relief Chairman, in Glen Ridge, and Mrs. Griffith were frequent visitors to the Philippines before the war. He made the first collection of Philippine folk music ever assembled. Mr. Griffith is one of the most active chairmen of United China Relief and his work in creating and maintaining a friendly interest in China among his townspeople has been highly effective.

Dwight Edwards, Back From China, Reports Morale Of Chinese Not Broken



DWIGHT EDWARDS

Magazine Tells Tale Of B-29 Fields

(Continued from page 1)

rials, only the most optimistic hoped for any comparable speed. Now that work had started, however, the eyes of the Americans were beginning to open wider and wider.

"In one amazing instance of speed, an area filled with rice paddies was converted in only 27 days into a runway long enough to take a transport plane.

"The actual test of the strength of the handmade, rock-and-mud aggregate on the bases finally came on April 24. No aircraft except the B-29 needed the broad, full sweep of more than 8,000 feet to take off or land. The reddish runway, placed there by millions of fingers, rose up to meet the huge tricycle landing gear of the immense machine.

"That evening Colonel Byroade, aviation engineer in charge of the B-29 air base construction, typed off a message to his chief, General Godfrey. In it was the close-clipped sentence that told the story: 'Field took it without even wheelmarks when I watched big boy land.'

"More than 10 billion pounds of earth and stone had been moved by hand. The venture had been carried to the 'operational' stage in, roughly, three months from the time it was started. Some of the engineers were inclined to think that, in the circumstances, the construction job had been the fastest of any in history. Some doubted that aviation engineer battalions, even, could have finished the work in the same length of time it took the Chinese and their thousands of hoes. There was no doubt, however, that the aviation engineers had directed a miraculous achievement that cleared the path for fleets of Superfortresses to bomb Japan."

Dwight W. Edwards, United China Relief Vice-President and Field Director in China, has returned to America from China for his first visit here since 1938. Since 1942, he has served United China Relief in China, administering the expenditure of many millions of dollars of relief funds received from America through United China Relief.

Speaking at a press interview shortly after his return, he said:

"Contrary to the rumors I have heard in the States since my return, Chinese morale has not been broken. The Chinese people are sometimes disappointed with the progress of the war, but they are not discouraged. For over thirteen years, China's great population has been learning how to take it but now they are in the process of learning how to give it."

Mr. Edwards reported on the success of the Chinese Blood Bank sent to China by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. He also told of the enthusiastic reception accorded the 40 text books which were brought to Chungking by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace. These are now being reprinted in Chungking under the auspices of the International Relations Committee, United China Relief, and the Chinese Ministry of Education.

One of the highlights of Mr. Edwards' return was his reunion with Mrs. Edwards after a three-year separation. Mrs. Edwards had been interned in Shanghai and returned to this country on the last Gripsholm trip.

Virtually all of Mr. Edwards' adult life has been spent in relief work in China. His association with the Y.M.C.A. dates back to 1908. In 1920 he was General Secretary of the Chinese Famine Relief Commission handling over 20 million dollars in famine relief funds. During the next 15 years he was key man of the China International Famine Relief Commission in North China. In 1931 and 1932 he also directed personnel for the League of Nations Flood Relief Commission which cared for 25 million made homeless by the great Yangtze Valley flood.

\$15,000 Comes From Willkie's Book

United China Relief, one of the agencies benefiting from the royalties of Wendell L. Willkie's book "One World," has received a gift of \$15,000 from that fund.

In acknowledging the gift, Dr. James L. McConaughy, U.C.R. President, said: "Before his death I had the privilege of talking with Mr. Willkie about this gift, and its possible uses within the United China Relief program. Fortunately I was thus able to thank him, before his death.

"United China Relief owed him a deep debt of gratitude. Through his efforts many hundreds of thousands of dollars were raised for United China Relief."

China's Will To Win Found To Be Strong

(Continued from page 1)

fense. Her armies have less than we provide for one division in Europe for a week. If we had been able to open the Burma Road in 1943, as China expected, the results in Changsha and Hengyang would have been very different. The development of our great bomber bases in China, and the bomber raids, are a great military achievement — but they haven't helped Chinese ground forces. Indeed the gas and bombs for these bombers have meant less supplies for our 14th Air Force, which is about all the direct American aid for Chinese forces defending themselves against the Japanese invader.

"Japan is trying to split China East and West; she may succeed, before we land on the



DR. JAMES L. McCONAUGHY

China coast. Even if she does, China will fight on. Japan is fighting for this north-south railroad because our bombers have made her sea lanes unsafe. Our success has definitely contributed to China's immediate difficulties. Indeed almost every military event involving American or British forces since 1941 has made China's task harder, rather than easier.

"Separatists" Weaken China

"China is split north and south, also. The Communist area still remains outside a united China. This handicaps China in war, and will in peace. It is one of the most difficult internal problems facing any of our allies. The Communists have accomplished much, but they are today 'separatists.' I do not know whether the problem can be solved without bloodshed. We couldn't solve our north-south problem without a tragic four years war. Perhaps for that reason we should not condemn China—as many of us unwisely are doing—because to date she has failed. I am convinced of the Generalissimo

(Continued on page 6)



MAKING BEAN MILK out of China's "Wonder Beans" for the wounded soldiers in China's base hospitals. This portion of the four-fold program of the Friends of the Wounded is made possible by funds contributed through United China Relief by the American Labor Fund.

Missouri Youngsters Give Boost To Relief of China, Russia

The United China Relief fund is richer by \$19.46 and the Russian War Relief group has gained about twenty-five pieces of clothing as the result of the work of eight youngsters between 14 and 16 years old, who call themselves "The Euclid Troopers."

Four of the "Troopers" appeared at the office of Raymond E. Baarts, executive secretary of the Kansas City War Chest, and their leader, Carl Tripp, 5130 Euclid Avenue, laid a bulging envelope on Mr. Baart's desk.

"We want this money to go to the China war relief," Carl told the surprised Mr. Baarts. "There ought to be \$19.46 there."

"And we've got half a barrel—half a big barrel—full of old clothes, too," broke in Carlene Jackson, 5115 Euclid.

"Troopers" said the money and clothes were the net gain from a back yard carnival staged by the youngsters last Friday at Carlene's home. About 100 neighbors attended, a few of them bringing clothes and all prepared to spend some cash at the fish pond, fortune teller's booth, bingo game and other enterprises presided over by the "Troopers."

One of the "Troopers," Hubert Durnortier, jr., 5201 Euclid, entertained with a magic show.

"We figured China needed the money more than any of the other War Chest agencies," Carl Tripp said. "It would probably be hard to ship the clothes to China, so you'd better give them to the Russians."

Other members of the "Troopers" are Phyllis Cheminti, 5204 Euclid; Marilyn Finley, 5144 Euclid; Richard Penrod, 5135 Euclid; Thelma Schindler, 5121 Euclid, and Dorothy Danforth, 5117 Euclid. The "Troopers" staged a play last year, the proceeds going to the U.S.O., 3200 Main Street.

"We weren't very good actors," Carl confessed, "so we thought a carnival would be better this time."

—Langdon Laird in "About the Town"—
Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

New Greeting Card for Use the Year 'Round

United China Relief's merchandise department now has on sale a greeting card for year-round use. It is the same size as a penny post card. On one side, in addition to space for a message, is an attractive design, in pale green and rose, "Heron in a Lotus Pond," adapted from a Ming Dynasty painting in the style of Chao Ch'ang (Sung Dynasty), which was obtained through the courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The reverse side of the card is for the address and stamp.

The cards are for sale at three for 20 cents at National Headquarters, United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

This is the eighth of a series of articles to be published in News of China to describe the work of the various agencies of United China Relief.

American Bureau fo



Wounded Chinese soldier en route to nearest hospital, several days journey by stretcher.



The staff of the Chinese Blood Bank in front of their Kunming headquarters.



Medical officers observe surgical technique at training hospital of Emergency Medical Service Training Schools.

ABMAC Work Covers V

The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China is a truly Sino-American organization. Founded in 1937 by Chinese and American physicians and scientists, it works in close cooperation with those agencies of the Chinese Government which are in direct touch with wartime, medical needs.

Through the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools ABMAC assists in the training of thousands of medical officers and subordinates who, due to the scarcity of qualified doctors, must provide medical care for China's sick and wounded soldiers. Funds contributed to this institution also aid an orthopedic center where a start has been made in the rehabilitation of crippled veterans. ABMAC cooperation with the National Health Administration plays an important part in the successful campaign, in the spread of public health centers, and in the development of maternal and child health programs. Through the Commission on Medical Education subsidies are extended to National Medical Colleges, Nursing and Dental Schools, re-



Doctors of the future receive modern scientific training at one of China's National Medical Colleges.

u for Medical Aid to China



their Kunming



As part of Army program of preventive medicine, Chinese soldiers learn to purify water.



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ools.



The Dental Health Center at Chungking introduces modern dentistry to China.



This lad receives expert medical care at one of China's numerous public health centers.

vers Wide Front in China Field

China is a truly
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sponsible for preparing the qualified medical personnel to safeguard China's health. Additional aid to the Chinese Army is transmitted through the National Red Cross Society of China whose mobile units provide expert medical and surgical treatment to the most critically wounded.

ABMAC also provides valuable technical advice and medical supplies that cannot be obtained in China. Sulfu drugs, penicillin, hospital equipment, up-to-date medical literature in the form of microfilm are sent from this country. Life-saving plasma is available to the wounded on the Yunnan front since ABMAC sent the Chinese Blood Bank, trained and equipped here, to Kunming.

Through financial assistance and through shipments of critical supplies, but above all through its spirit of Sino-American cooperation, ABMAC brings proof to the people of China that their American friends stand beside them in their struggle with our common enemy.

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AT 35th ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE of the Chinese Students' Christian Association recently at Yale University. Here is a group of pretty Chinese girl students taking part in the appeal of collecting contributions for United China Relief on streets of New Haven, Conn., displaying the signs they carried as they sought contributions. Left to right they are: Mrs. David Cheng, Miss Mary Jean Ting, Phoebe Young, Mrs. Paul Lin, Peggy Chon, Gretta Wong, Eugenia Chen, and Pean Cheng. Photo by Yee Tin-buo.

China's Will To Win Found To Be Strong

(Continued from page 3)

simo's sincere desire to solve this promptly, fairly, and without using force. He is the greatest moral force for a united democratic China. The Communist leaders I talked with, agreed to this. He is permitting the blockade against the Communist Area to be relaxed. United China Relief is now sending in medical supplies. Perhaps the Generalissimo will have to make changes in his official family to heal this breach; certainly the Communists must agree to give up their separate army and taxes and officials.

"If China was sure that she could count on America as her friend and helper after the war—real help, not mere words,—I believe this problem would be speedily solved. If she cannot surely count on us, she must turn to her northern neighbor, Russia or the United States—on which shall she rely for help, loans, ideology? Tell her that so that she can count on the answer, and Chiang Kai-shek will settle the Communist question.

Carries Great Burden

"I had a lengthy conference with the Generalissimo. In my opinion he is carrying a greater load on his shoulders than any other living person. No leadership in China could compare with his. An accident to him would be China's tragedy and our great misfortune. He carries his load serenely. He knows his country's weaknesses, and her great strength to continue to resist. He knows that this summer many Chinese armies fought superbly, that her soldiers and airmen who fight with Americans win their fullest praise, that inflation was decreasing, and that the past month marked definite accomplishments toward making China a real democracy.

He covets from us friendship and understanding and help.

"He asked me to transmit to all who had shared in United China Relief—as givers or workers—the sincere gratitude of his people. He gave me such a statement which we are sending, for him, to the Chairmen of the United China Relief Committees in nearly 4,000 American communities. For our gifts, China thanks us. She asks from America continued friendship, and a 'fair play' judgment of her in these, her most difficult days."

O.E.S. GIFTS STILL COME IN

The Grand Chapters of the Eastern Star Order are still sending in contributions for China. These include gifts, not only from all parts of the United States, but from Hawaii, Quebec and Puerto Rico.

School teachers in Hunan Province get paid in rice instead of money... Sing Sing is the name of a popular cafe in Chungking.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau for Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee for Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children's Fund; Institution for the Chinese Blind.

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PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CHINA EXHIBIT at the Minnesota State fair, arranged by Mrs. John S. Pillsbury, U.C.R. Chairman in Minneapolis, and by Miss Margaret MacLaren, Chairman in St. Paul, with the help of Mrs. Woodard Colby, of St. Paul. Mrs. Pillsbury is a member of the U.C.R. National Board of Directors. (Photo by Kenneth M. Wright Studios, St. Paul.)

Chinese Red Cross Does Extensive Medical Work

The medical relief corps of the Chinese Red Cross Society maintains 108 units with a total of more than 500 medical workers in different parts of free China, said Dr. Monlin Chiang, president of the society, in a report before membership campaign groups in Chungking recently.

Of the 108 medical relief units, 74 are attached to the Chinese Army, six in charge of war zone hospitals, 17 in charge of public clinics, and 11 engaged in promoting health education.

From the outbreak of the war up to the end of 1943, Dr. Chiang reported, the Red Cross Society treated 7,600,000 surgical cases, and 3,019,000 cases of internal diseases. More than 750,000 soldiers were given special diets and 714,000 persons were treated with X-ray.

UCR contributes to the Chinese Red Cross through ABMAC.

Face Death Sentence, Send Aid to China

Five men awaiting death for capital offenses in Central Prison at Raleigh, N. C., have contributed \$1.00 each to the United War Fund, earmarked for United China Relief, by denying themselves candy, soft drinks, and cigarettes for an entire week.

In reporting their donation, Mr. Lee Parker, North Carolina State Chairman for United China Relief, gave their names as Elmer and William Biggs, John Messer, William Dunhean, and Cletus Rowe. Mr. Parker said that they contributed the money entirely on their own initiative.

The Chinese word for America, "Mei Kuo," means beautiful country. English is China's second language. It is a required subject in every middle school.

Coming To U.S.A. For First Time In Five Years

Miss Majorie Tooker, superintendent of nurses in the Yale-in-China hospital, is enroute for her first visit to the United States in five years, accompanied by Mike, young son of a Russian doctor, whom she has practically adopted since the boy's mother died. The lad will be turned over to relatives, now in the United States.

Miss Tooker writes from Darjeeling, India, where, like many others, she awaits passage home, that there are a hundred missionaries, evacuated from China, living in a school-house. The school offers the only available sleeping quarters for the missionaries and they have to be out every morning by 9:00 o'clock when school begins. She, herself, is living in the home of a tea-plantation owner, acting as teacher to his one son.

Miss Tooker herself was evacuated from both Changsha and Heuyang before those cities fell.

Books

CHINA—Country of Contrasts, by Mary A. Nourse and Delia Goetz.

The purpose of this book is to give its readers an opportunity to become acquainted with China. The book is the sort of intimate picture you would gain from visiting the country yourself, not briefly, but stopping to visit with the people, observe them and their customs, watch them at work and play, learn something of their history, and most of all, learn what they are really like as human beings. Because it is important for us to know them now as allies in war and as friends in the peace to come, this is an important book. It is a fascinating glimpse full of picturesque detail and real insight, and the value of the book is heightened by its absorbing interest.

\$2.50

Harcourt Brace & Company

WESTWARD TO CHUNGKING—A Novel, by Helena Kuo.

In this story of a family in wartime China, Helena Kuo, the young Chinese author, has written a rare and brilliant first novel.

"Westward to Chungking" is not only the story of China at war under the scourge of Japanese aggression, it is the warm and tender story of a family — its troubled and happy moments, its faith and courage.

These were the terrible days when scores of Chinese fled inland while the enemy bombed their cities and killed their people. The Lees, like thousands of other Chinese families, abandoned home, business, and security and faced the horrors of the long march with strength and resourcefulness.

This novel shows with dramatic vividness the overlapping of the old and new in China; the aspirations and bravery of her youth; the solid philosophy of the fine men of Lee's generation.

Here is a living story of living people, and a bit of momentous history which rings with truth because it is written by a woman who knows wherof she speaks.

\$2.75

D. Appleton-Century Company



SCARSDALE, N. Y. "LIFELINE TO CHINA" is shown here with four members of a group which has done tremendous work in raising money for United China Relief and in promoting the friendship of the community for China. Left to right: Mrs. A. deForest Keys, Mrs. H. Kingsley Blake, Miss Beth White and Mrs. Ramsay Spillman.

"Lifeline to China" Newest Achievement of Tireless Group in Scarsdale, N. Y.

Since 1940, the community of Scarsdale, New York, has done a magnificent job in raising funds for China and in promoting interest and good-will for the Chinese. Much of it is due to the energy and resourcefulness of Mrs. Kingsley Blake, a tireless worker for China.

The group of women who started this movement by selling Christmas cards from door to door are unique in that their organization is completely informal. There can be no vying for special jobs, for they have no officers and each and every one pitches in and does whatever work has to be done.

The newest achievement of this enthusiastic group is the opening of a new shop on Garth Road called "Lifeline to China."

Here they carry on their work, selling merchandise, serving tea and arranging programs on China for school children, Boy and Girl Scouts, and other groups. The shop is rent free and its attractive Moon Gate was erected by a group of male volunteers headed by Lester R. Stewart, Scarsdale's United China Relief chairman.

One of the more important functions of the "Lifeline to China" group is arranging for social events, in conjunction with the Rotary Club, Woman's Club, etc., that are helpful to China.

They call attention, with great pride, to the generosity of Scarsdale's residents and the fact that no one ever closes his purse or heart to a plea for China.

Embarrassing Moment!

At Headquarters of the Tenth Weather Unit in Chengtu, Sgt. A. R. Kepler, U. S. Army, was administering to himself some necessary ablutions, when repeated knocking on the bathroom door caused him to respond.

Standing there, in a hastily fashioned sarong, young Kepler bellowed "Come in!"—and in walked the Vice-President of the United States, Henry A. Wallace.

T'ing Wing Book Proves Popular

T'ing Wing and His Magic Kite, the new crayon book on sale at United China Relief, is meeting with much success and is admired equally by children and their parents.

United China Relief is deeply grateful to the three women who donated their time and talents to the preparation of this book and, who, because of their sympathetic cooperation, are responsible for its success.

Miss Elinore Blaisdell, who executed the fifteen illustrations inside the book, is especially noted for her historical and period paintings. She illustrated and collaborated on what is still considered the most outstanding and accurate work on heraldry: "Art of Heraldry." She teaches at the Art Career School in New York City and is a portrait painter of considerable note.

The attractive cover and the four cut-out inserts depicting a Chinese village were contributed by Jeanne Bendick, a successful young commercial artist. Most of her recent work has been on juvenile books with the "Planned Books for Young People" group. Her husband is a combat cameraman in the China-Burma-India area and has made many Chinese friends.

Mrs. Margaret Gossett of "Planned Books for Young People" gave invaluable cooperation in the production of the book. Mrs. Gossett, a China enthusiast of long standing, lived in China for three years where her naval lieutenant husband was stationed.

The crayon books, at 75 cents each, are available through many United China Relief committees, and from the merchandise department, U.C.R. National Headquarters.

There are twice as many women in the People's Political Council (China's People's Congress) as there are in the U. S. Congress.

Honan Refugees Find Life Happier In New Colonies

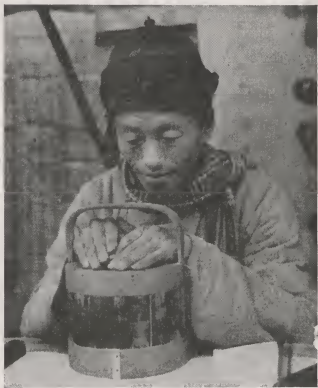
Some interesting reports on the plight of Chinese refugees, and the colonization of the province of Sinkiang have been received from Dr. Lennig Sweet, Program Director of United China Relief, now in China.

A report to Dr. Robert T. Henry, director of the American Advisory Committee in Chungking, from Albert H. Smit, representative in Lanchow, Kansu, tells of a visit he was able to make to a refugee government settlement in Sinkiang.

Mr. Smit visited a large colony of refugees. Some four hundred families were living together and building a new village, recently brought under irrigation. There were rows of newly built mud houses, some with small gardens in the back. The government furnishes the timber for the houses, for which the colonists are to pay a nominal sum after a few years. The colonists are given a supply of food until they can harvest their own. Some families are already harvesting while others who have just arrived are busy building their houses.

A report from Father Glass of the Catholic Mission in Patpo, Kwangsi says:

"The mission has become a combination camp, military hostel, employment bureau, China Travel Service, and lost and found department. Since the fall of Hengyang, the bus highway is the only road open, and is used by great numbers of the military and refugees. Many students are on the march because colleges have closed, but their spirit is wonderful, in spite of the fact that they have taken a beating en route to resume their studies. They are hard to beat."



SOON TO BE SEEN AGAIN IN CHINA as fall fades into winter is the familiar hand warmer. In the basket is a warmer in which are placed charcoal embers. Photo taken at Pishan by CNS—Paul Guillemette, Inc.

NEWS OF CHINA

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 3, NO. 12

Member Agency of National War Fund

DECEMBER 9, 1944

"Inside China Today"



"INSIDE CHINA TODAY," latest March of Time motion picture (released December 1) gives a highly interesting picture of China at the present moment. Two stills from the picture reproduced herewith show (above) children in a typical outdoor school as the education movement goes forward and (left) a typical Chinese peasant still able to smile despite the harrowing experiences of war. The film includes first pictures of the evacuation of Kweilin by Chinese civilians and by the U.S. 14th Air Force, made by Victor Jurgens of the March of Time staff just before the loss of the city to the Japanese. They include many interesting shots of the great



air base set amid the picturesque conical hills of Kweilin, from which the bombers and fighters of Major General Claire L. Chennault harassed Jap troop concentrations and attacked supply lines on land and sea. Other pictures from "Inside China Today" will be found on page 7.

Board Reelects Heads; Names New Directors

Charles Edison was reelected National Chairman and Dr. James L. McConaughy President of United China Relief, and seven new members were added to the board of directors at the annual meeting of the U.C.R. Board in national headquarters November 14.

The seven new directors are Congressman Walter H. Judd of Minnesota, Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, Donald M. Brodie, William L. Holland, J. Edgar Rhoads, Maxwell S. Stewart, and Charles Stillman. Eugene E. Barnett and George Whitney, National Vice Chairmen, and James G. Blaine, Treasurer, were continued in office.

Hear First Hand Reports

The new board heard first-hand reports of U.C.R. work in China from Dwight W. Edwards, U.C.R. vice president and field director in China, and Dr. Arthur N. Young, vice chairman of the Committee on Coordination Both recently returned from China. It was also a welcome home from China for Dr. McConaughy, who paid high tribute to the accomplishments of Mr. Edwards and Dr. Young as he saw them during his recent visit to China. In his talk Dr. McConaughy said:

"We must be very careful not to lead the Chinese people to depend too much on help from this organization or any other. In the post-war days, we ought to do everything possible to encourage the Chinese organizations to find support from the Chinese people. They have started to do this. We have a very difficult decision to make as to how we can meet appealing needs and yet do everything we can to help build up generous friends and support within China itself. We are, in effect, a war-time crutch; China must learn to go ahead without crutches."

Bishop Herbert Welch lauded the statement of U.C.R.'s position submitted by the president, and urged that it receive the widest possible distribution. Bishop Welch also sponsored a resolution recording on behalf of the board "our deep sense of loss and sorrow over the

(Continued on Page 6)

Child Welfare Agency Merges With China Aid Council

Amalgamation of China Child Welfare immediately, was voted at the semi-annual meeting 20 at the home of Mrs. Frank over by Mrs. Edward C. Carter, president.

The China Nutritional Aid Council is the counterpart of China Child Welfare, functioning in China, and has done an outstanding piece of work in the nutrition field. Joseph E. Swan and Dr. Arthur N. Young of the China Child Welfare board were elected to C.A.C.'s board of directors, and a nutrition committee will be formed to handle this phase of C.A.C.'s new responsibility.

Noted Specialists Elected

Also elected to the board were Dr. Arnold Gesell of the Yale Clinic of Child Development, and Dr. Isadore Klein, cancer specialist of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

In brief talks, Dr. James L. McCaughy and Dwight W. Edwards reported enthusiastically on the CAC projects they had seen in China. Both praised the Yu Tsai School for gifted refugee children, and the new "cottage plan" orphanage at Koloshan.

Reports on work accomplished since the last meeting were given by Mrs. Carter, Miss Sally Lucas Jean, chairman of the Children's Division, Mrs. John Tee-Van, adviser to the Publicity Department, and Dr. Claude E. Heaton, chairman of the Medical Division.

Interest is Spreading

Interest in C.A.C. projects in China is spreading around the world, Mrs. Carter said. Chinese seamen have been sending money, unsolicited, for the International Peace Hospitals. Through stories in the China Daily News about these contributions; Chinese groups in the West Indies, the Aleutians, Canada, and Chile have sent money. Recently word was received from a group in Australia asking how they too could take part. C.A.C. is planning to print a pamphlet in Chinese about the International Peace Hospitals for these interested groups, Mrs. Carter reported.

A miniature stage set design of the medical base at Yenan, executed by Mrs. Tee-Van, was viewed and received much favorable comment. This is the first of a series planned for educational use by C.A.C. Others will depict a typical orphanage, a cave nursery, and the Yu Tsai School.

Story Tells How Labor Is Smuggled From Jap Area

How a young Chinese woman helped to spirit skilled workmen from Occupied to Free China is described in an article in the December issue of the new magazine, *Pageant*, by Clifford E. Hall, formerly director of press publicity for United China Relief.

The story of Mao Tse-ying and how she gave her life in the service of the Chinese "underground railway" was told to Mr. Hall by Chu Hsueh-fan, president of the Chinese Association of Labor, when he visited the United States last summer for an International labor conference.

with China Aid Council, to take place immediately of China Aid Council, held No-Damrosch of New York City, and presided



MRS. EDWARD C. CARTER

From the third century B.C. the Chinese used stamp seals and even today Chinese checks must be endorsed with a personal seal as well as the signature of the owner.

Books

GIANTS OF CHINA. By Helena Kuo.

Illustrated by Woodi Ishmael.

What do we know of the great historical figures of China? Of the men and women who influenced its politics, its philosophies, its arts? Who were they, and when did they live?

Helena Kuo, out of her great pride in and hope for her beloved country, has dramatized the lives of twelve great Chinese personages.

The book opens with a story of Huang Ti, Yellow Emperor, who, as long ago as 2500 B.C., gave to China her first calendar, her first marriage laws and her earliest known ideals of conduct and personal responsibility. Then came his wife, affectionately called the "Lady of Si Ling," who discovered the silk worm and launched the first silk industry. Confucius, strangely inconsistent young dreamer and philosopher, followed; and after him, lovely Madame Ban Tsao, writer of the Three Obediences and the Four Virtues for Women. These rules, written in the Han dynasty shortly after the birth of Christ, remain the Rules of Conduct for Chinese women today. So, down through the centuries comes a procession of great personages.

E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc. \$3.00

CHINA ENTERS THE MACHINE AGE.

By Kuo-Heng Shih.

Edited and translated by Hsiao-tung Fei and Francis L. K. Hsu.

This is the first intensive study of a factory in Free China and the effects of the transfer of peasants from farms to factories. The major questions which this book answers are: What class of people come to be factory hands in interior China? What are the aspirations of the workers now in active production? Are there any peculiar problems that labor in the interior presents to management?

Harvard University Press \$2.50

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Member Agency National War Fund

Kentucky Hill Folk Raise Fund Through Produce Auction

Liu Liang-mo, of U.C.R.'s speakers' bureau, recently sent us an enthusiastic account of the "most unique meeting" he ever addressed. It was an auction for the National War Fund held in the hills of Kentucky.

The meeting was held in Bedford, Trimble County. While a 32-piece band from a nearby school played lively tunes, 500 people gathered in front of the Court House and the meeting started. After hearing Mr. Liu speak on behalf of the National War Fund, the audience all contributed some of their farm produce for auction. The ground floor of the court house was soon filled with eggs, sorghum, hams, sheep, chickens, turkeys, potatoes, turnips, apples, corn and home canned foods. Lively bidding was begun and a neat sum was realized.

As Mr. Liu expressed it:

"These are the American people, and they are doing their best to help their own boys and the suffering people of the United Nations through the National War Fund."

Vitamin Pills Sent As Part of "Cultural Shipments" to China

On November 6, Dr. Huntley Dupre, executive secretary of the World Student Service Fund, telephoned the office of the Chinese Students' Christian Association asking for a suggestion of cultural materials that should be included in a State Department shipment to China. WSSF had been allocated seventy-five pounds of space on a plane leaving for Chungking the following day.

A call made to the Division of Cultural Relations of the State Department resulted in assurance that vitamin pills could be classed as "cultural matter." CSCA purchased 15 pounds of pills to go into the special plane load. Text books, typewriter ribbons and fountain pens were sent as balance of the shipment.

New Book Simplifies Study of Language

On sale at United China Relief is the perfect gift for anyone curious about the intricacies of the Chinese language. This is Rose Quong's book "Chinese Wit, Wisdom and Written Characters," with calligraphy by Dr. Kinn Wei Shaw. Printed in Chinese red and black on Chinese paper, this novel book presents a collection of colloquial phrases taken from everyday life in such a way as to be understandable to the uninitiated.

This 74-page book, prepared by Pantheon Books Inc., is available at U.C.R.'s Merchandise Department, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., at \$2.75, postage prepaid.

Morale High, People Calm and Patient In China Despite Difficult Conditions

Two interesting letters have been received from Yenching University, now on the Chengtu Campus. One is from Dr. Yung-ching Wei, who was an executive associate at U.C.R. in 1943. He returned last spring to China, where he is connected with Yenching University and also with the Y.M.C.A. Dr. Wei wrote:



MAKING LIFE HAPPIER for American boys far from home in Kunming. Here is Ming Chen, 19, with two G.I.'s at a dance last Christmas-time. She is now in this country.

Girl Danced Nightly With American Boys Of 14th Air Force

Ming Chen, attractive 19-year old liaison worker with the 14th American Air Force in China, arrived in the United States 11 days ago after an eventful five-week voyage through submarine-infested waters. Of the 7,000 passengers on her ship, 3,500 were Marines being returned from the Solomons on furlough.

Although she has never before been to America, Miss Chen is at home here. Her excellent English and American mannerisms result from early education in American schools in China and her nightly attendance at dances with the American Air Force boys over a period of 18 months.

At the start of the war in North China in 1937, Miss Chen, whose father is a prisoner of the Japs at Manila, fled with her mother to Shanghai where she completed her high school education a month before Pearl Harbor. She was able to reach Chungking without having any serious personal encounters with the Japanese, but witnessed many Japanese atrocities—even to the bayoneting of babies in Tientsin.

A ward of Lt. Gen. Robert K. S. Lim, Chief of the Army Medical Service of the Chinese Army, Miss Chen is looking forward to Christmas in a mud ditch while the Japs were bombing Kunming.

"In spite of living difficulties and suffering I find that morale is high, people carry on their work with calm and patience, the government is trying to do its best, students have become more practical, and the general public seems more interested in international relationships and cooperation.

22 Sleep in One Room

"The housing condition is simply terrible. The students' dormitory, a Temple of Confucius, is so crowded that they can hardly breathe. A small room is accommodating 22 sleeping on double-decker beds. The girls' dormitory and faculty homes are a little better, but measuring by American standards, or comparing our Peiping campus, they look like gym lockers indeed.

"Food is another problem but the way the students take it is admirable. Beside scholarship help provided by the University and the Ministry of Education, almost every student does some sort of self-help work. . . ."

\$750 (Chinese) For Pork Dinner

Miss Lu Hui Ching, who is at present serving as Dean of Women at Yenching University, received two lipsticks from a friend in America. Miss Ching wrote:

"I sold the lipsticks for \$1500 (Chinese). Half of the money I spent on buying some eatables for students and the other half I used to make a pork dish for the women faculty—in proper Szechuan language 'Ta Ya Chi', literally speaking 'Sacrifice to teeth'. Seven hundred and fifty dollars may sound a lot of money, but it will buy only four pounds of pork."

Rice Bowls for China

Governor Broughton of North Carolina recently received a letter containing two \$1 bills from an elderly Negro who said that he was sending the money so that he might have the privilege of "handing" a bowl of rice to some starving Chinese. The Governor then turned the money over to the United War Fund.

Imagine the Governor's surprise a day or so ago to receive another letter—containing \$10 this time—from the same old Negro. In the accompanying letter, he said: "I made two talks at two Colored Churches yesterday . . . and as the result of which I am able to send the price of a few more bowls of rice for our friends in China. . . . I get such an inspiration in the knowledge that we are all working together in a great cause."

"Under the Dome" in the
Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer

In all Chinese drinking games, the loser instead of the winner drinks. A wolf is the emblem of cupidity and rapacity—just as on Broadway.

Chinese shake their own hands when greeting each other.

Current Viewpoints on

Lin Yutang Says Guns, Not Political Advice Needed

By Lin Yutang

There is a great need for clarity of thinking on the problem of Sino-American cooperation in the war. Flagrant charges have been made that American supplies for China have been "hoarded" or unwisely distributed, that President Chiang Kai-shek is not eager to fight Japan, that he is more interested in fighting a civil war, that Chinese armies consist of "bandits" and "thieves," that President Chiang cannot be trusted with lend-lease supplies, that, in short, nothing short of placing the Chinese Army under American command will save the Chinese Army for effective fighting against Japan.

One can understand how all these charges are made to justify the demand to control the Chinese Army. They are flatly untrue. We are, however, concerned only with the question how the effectiveness of the Chinese fighting forces can be improved, and that is the only question which is legitimate and which must be answered. We must arrive at the truth, with no effort at face-saving on either side.

Clarification Is Needed

1. The chief question from which the others arise, is the effective control and distribution of the supplies. Almost all American newspapers now repeat the story of "hoarding" of American supplies for China, presumably for fighting the Chinese Communists. Americans have the right to know whether they were or were not hoarded. Americans made the charges, and Americans have to prove them and document them. Nothing is better than a clarification of the situation by an investigation as demanded by Senator Reynolds. China, I am sure, would be glad to co-operate in offering any information desired.

However, since the lend-lease supplies have been entirely in the hands of General Stilwell, both in determining what is to go "over the hump" and after their arrival at Kunming, a responsible statement should be elicited from General Stilwell's headquarters. If the charges are true or have some basis in fact no more harm can be done to China than is already done by these sweeping, irresponsible charges. The documentation should cover the amount hoarded, where it was hoarded, when, how and by whom. If the charges are found untrue those who spread the rumor will have been proved to be ignorant, biased and incompetent observers of the China situation and should feel a little ashamed of themselves. In fact, they will be proved to have been dupes of Communist subversive propaganda.

Amount of Aid Can Be Verified

2. The total amount of American supplies given to the Chinese Army can be easily verified from Chinese and American official sources. Here, too, the American public has the right to know, as a supplementary fact to show whether there was or was not anything

to hoard or distribute. American officials have covered up the exact figures for face-saving, and Chinese officials have covered up the figures out of politeness. Only when goaded by Churchill's thoughtless remark about "lavish" American supplies for China did the Chinese spokesman once hint that there was not enough to sustain one division's combat for one week. I notice that American sources are beginning again to confuse the picture by referring to the 23,000 tons monthly flown in for China, as if that were the amount given to the Chinese Army. I am not satisfied with round statements that the "major portion" of this goes to Major General Chennault. Nor do the Chinese object to the supplies going to Chennault, for his noble pilots are protecting the Chinese Army and Chinese cities. I want the exact figures of the percentage for the Chinese Army of the 23,000 tons which are confusedly referred to as going for the Chinese ground forces. I believe that the total lend-lease to China is about 1 per cent of the American total, and of this 1 per cent less than 5 per cent is military supplies for the Chinese Army, and of this 5 per cent of 1 per cent two-thirds have been given to the Chinese Army in India and already wasted or used up in the Burma campaign.

I asked Minister of War Ho Ying-chin in February of this year about the figures and was told that a total of 10,000 tons had been received at Kunming, every ounce of which is now employed on the Salween front to fight the Japs. Chinese casualties there are 50,000 men. China never wants to publish these figures, but before the charges of hoarding can be clarified it is the duty of the American press to get the facts and publish them.

Stilwell Approved Requests

3. Chinese government requests for lend-lease aid for the last two years were not implicitly honored by Washington except after they had been cabled back to Chungking and okayed by General Stilwell. After their arrival in China the supplies have been under the control not of Chiang Kai-shek but of Stilwell. It is, therefore, not a question of personalities but of policy as to whether President Chiang can or cannot be trusted with lend-lease supplies for China. The question must be settled not by a change of personnel but as a matter of policy. In other words, the implied question cannot be avoided whether President Chiang is or is not a deserter from the Allied cause. Mr. Brooks Atkinson, for instance, has openly charged that President Chiang is such a deserter.

4. There is another question which poses the problem differently, viz., whether Chiang might hoard American supplies, not whether he has hoarded them or not. Except in the columns of Drew Pearson, I have not seen the hoarding put down in the past tense. The Chinese Communists are out to sabotage supplies for Chungking, for Chungking's weakness is their strength and Chungking's strength is their weakness.

5. The loss of Allied air bases in China is a direct consequence of the failure of China's allies to equip her ground forces. This involves the question of the efficiency and fighting spirit of the Chinese Army. How her allies can blame

them for the loss of Hengyang, after fighting for forty-seven days to the last man, any more than for their loss of Nanking and Hankow, is something I cannot understand. At the time of writing, when Americans are charging that the Chinese Army is not in a condition to fight, a stubborn battle rages around Kweilin. The question is not whether the Chinese Army has deteriorated in physical conditions due to malnutrition, etc., but whether, given the guns. American command is necessary. If it is necessary, I would be for American command, because I am for victory over the Japs. But guns and tanks are all that China has been asking for, and guns and tanks are what have been denied them for seven and a half years. The fantastic assertion that China will not fight the Japs if given guns has never been proved. American generals count their ammunition before they launch an offensive, but Americans think Chinese ought to start an offensive with bare hands or else they "are not fighting Japan."

6. The Chinese government has shown an extremely co-operative and yielding attitude, as is shown by acceding to the American control of supplies for China. Chiang Kai-shek worked beautifully with Falkenhausen, his German adviser, who kept strictly out of high politics. The relationship between Major General Chennault and Chiang and all Chinese is not only excellent, it is beautiful. There is a basis of mutual respect. I have talked with Chinese Army officers in India and China; some complain bitterly of American high-handedness, but no one complains of Chennault. All Chinese, the civilians and the military, love him. The Chinese like and admire General Stilwell, too, but only personally and only so far as he himself is concerned.

War Council Needed

7. There is no question that there should be a well functioning Chinese-American war council of some sort and that Chiang should be the supreme commander. If there were an American Army and a Chinese Army in China. I would even approve of an American commander in chief, directing all joint operations as Eisenhower is doing in Europe. This co-operation is, however, confined to formulating and directing field strategies, while the Chinese Army should fight under a Chinese commander and the American Army should fight under an American commander, again like the arrangement between American and British Armies in the European theater.

8. The question of unity between central and Communist troops is very important but is so complicated that no American can deal with it competently. In playing high politics in Chinese domestic affairs, which they have chosen to do, the Americans simply do not know what they are talking about, since they do not know even the character, the origin and the magnitude of the civil war or who has been the constant aggressor. Americans have only brought pressure upon the Chinese government to come to terms with the Chinese Communists, but have not brought pressure upon the Communists to come to terms with Chungking by placing their armies under a unified command.

9. On the day before the battle of Taierchu-

(Continued on Page 7)

Cooperat on with China

Should Appreciate China's Virtues, Briton Believes

A British view of the current discussion over China's position in the war is contained in an article by Ernest T. Nash, for 25 years a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, published by the New York Herald Tribune of November 8. Mr. Nash is now with the British Ministry of Information in London. His letter said in part:

Is China Really Sick?

Now that most of us have been assured by the Chiang-Stilwell imbroglio that all is not perfect in China; now that we have reveled in an exciting orgy of exposure of our ally's defects, it is only fair that we should make quite sure that we have at least an equal appreciation of China's virtues and of the imperative importance of our continued association with her on a basis of complete trust and respect.

What is needed in the process of our estimation of our Chinese ally? Is it not realism without cynicism and optimism without fantasy? Are there not facts in today's evaluation of China that rate prior in importance to those with which we have been so engrossed? Is China really as sick as we are sick about her?

As I see Chiang's authoritarian government being so roundly condemned by so many, I wonder why there has been so suddenly stilled those contrary "expert" voices which during most of my forty years in China insisted that "Manchu decadence" and "republican chaos" could be remedied alone by the wholly authoritarian medium of the appearance of "China's strong man," and which lamented only that destiny was so dilatory in furnishing him — mainly, it is true, for foreign convenience, but also, it is claimed, for "China's own good." Insistently, the foreign experts and even the foreign governments were all for doing China's selecting of a "strong man" for her; and invariably selecting the wrong man!

Two Agencies of Equilibrium

Suddenly, in the teeth of dire foreign prognostications of China's "collapse," of its being "carved as a melon" and of its "chaos, instability and vacuum that invited dismemberment" there emerged two agencies of stability, equilibrium and unity: (1) the Kuomintang—or National People's party, inspired by Sun Yat-sen, and (2) Chiang Kai-shek. The historical facts are (1) that without the Kuomintang there would be no modern China; and that (2) without Chiang Kai-shek, China's unification, and the direction of the unified power against Japan would have been in doubt.

Why is there today so much fear of the authoritarianism inherent in Chiang's government? Is it not largely because of the confusion in many of our minds of such authoritarianism with European Fascism? But the aims and ends of the present authoritarian Chinese political system and of Fascism are wholly dissimilar. The theory of Fascism is

You Get Back About What You Put In



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its self-perpetuation. Authoritarianism in China is a means aimed to furnish democracy to the Chinese people at a Chinese tempo.

As such, authoritarianism in China is devoted to the public interest and represents the public will. Its highest purpose, unlike Fascism, is to destroy its own monopoly of power; but only when the people have qualified to be able to make a success of the practice of political democracy. Chiang's authoritarianism, which is the system of China's national party, is committed like medicine, to the eradication of the reason for its own existence — namely, those traditional weaknesses that temporarily prevent the true practice of the democratic system. It has the support of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people, including those in the occupied areas.

Retained People's Confidence

The fundamental and overriding criterion generally applied at the moment by the Allied peoples in the assessment of government behavior is whether there is a faithful performance against the Axis enemy. By this criterion the behavior of China's government led by Chiang Kai-shek is surely largely beyond reproach. It is a government that (1) united China as she had never been united since the Manchu overthrow in 1911; (2) took a united China into war against the Axis; (3) remained intact as a government—suffering not a single serious government crisis — and retained the people's confidence despite the most cataclysmic national loss and suffering ever endured by the Chinese people.

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Business "Picks Up" For Blood Bank, Is Word From Kunming

Glowing account of how "business is picking up" for the Blood Bank in Kunming has just been received by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China from Adet Lin, secretary of the Blood Bank. Over 1,100 donations were received during the month of October.

Miss Lin gives full credit to the Southwestern Associated University for having awakened the civilian population to the great need for blood plasma for its soldiers. Donating blood is now the rage and, over a short period, many students have given blood on two occasions and one girl insisted on giving for the third time. As Miss Lin expressed it, "tears would have come out of her eyes if we hadn't taken her."

In reporting on a day with the blood bank, Miss Lin wrote:

"The blood bank is a busy place. With the preparation of distilled water, making up of sets, autoclaving, cleaning, bleeding, processing and bottling, there is continuous work for the ABMAC staff. On trips, four-fifths of the staff are on the mobile unit. The day generally begins around eight and goes on 'til five with an hour for lunch. Then we pack and start back and usually get home around six. For the nurses, the day is not over and often the autoclave runs 'til nine or ten in the evening. We like the ride back on an open truck after a day's work and somehow the team all seem to have a weakness for picking flowers on the way. Dr. Fan got some cactus and Mrs. Liu always goes for morning glories. Betty and I just pick."

Directors Reelect Edison, McConaughy

(Continued from Page 1)

death of our honorary chairman, Wendell L. Willie."

The resolution stated in part:

"We are profoundly grateful for the privilege of having been associated with him in what was a major channel for the expression of his friendship and admiration for the Chinese people, and of his realization that China and America must work closely together as allies in war and as friends in peace."

The name of James A. Farley, former Postmaster-General, was added to the list of honorary directors and all executive officers were reelected. After reading reports from the committee services and publicity departments, an open meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Edison which was attended by representatives of the participating agencies and other friends of China. The meeting closed with a preview of the new U.C.R. sound slide film "Let's Look At China," narrated by Deems Taylor.

"Mother of Guerrillas," Three Children And Grandson Dead, Still Battles On in China

Mrs. Chao Lao Tai-tai, better known as the "Mother of Guerrillas," is now in Chungking and is one of the Government's key recruiters, according to a report received by the Chinese News Service. She was brought in from the guerrilla stronghold, where she had organized and trained thousands of guerrilla fighters to harass the Japanese, and helped the government win recruits for the regular army.



YOUNG CHINA SMILES under heavy burden. Lennig Sweet, U.C.R. Program Director, snapped this attractive school girl from the Pei-Pei orphanage near Chungking carrying rice from a boat to the orphanage.

German Refugee Aids With Medical Work

A story of the guerrilla medical program in China is told by Dr. Hans Mueller, head of the Southeast Shansi Peace Hospital, in the January issue of *Readers' Scope*. Reprinted by China Aid Council, copies are available to readers of the News on request.

The story tells of great hardship bravely endured, and of surgical and medical improvising made necessary through lack of adequate equipment and materials. Dr. Mueller, an anti-Nazi who escaped from Germany and went to Peiping, made a second escape from the Japanese into the border regions of China. Seeing the great need for doctors, he has since devoted himself to the International Peace Hospitals. His story is one of sacrifice and gallantry.

Gangrene Cases Rise

Doctors working with Chinese troops on the Yunnan Front report four times as many gas gangrene cases as would be expected. This may be due to the fact that, by improving ambulance service, more gangrene cases are being brought to the hospitals than heretofore. Ordinarily in China, wounded who develop gas gangrene die before they can be given medical treatment.

"The government says I can be more useful recruiting than fighting back in the hills," she explained in Chungking. "My boys write me that I should not try to come back to them, because I am too old and life is too hard now. I would rather die at the front than of sickness in my bed," she added.

Mrs. Chao is 64 years old, and has been fighting the Japanese since 1932, when she organized her first guerrilla band in Manchuria. Two sons, a daughter, a daughter-in-law and a grandson have been killed. She has two daughters and a son left, all of whom are too young to fight, and are now in school. Her 82-year-old husband lives with her in the suburbs of Chungking, and encourages her to go on with her work even though he himself is too old to help.

Often Mrs. Chao had guns and ammunition hidden in her own home which she passed along to guerrilla fighters. These she would smuggle out of Japanese-occupied cities. One time, she said, she made herself up as a beggar, and had guns tied inside her ragged clothes, and carried cartridges in a basket which was covered with food. The Japanese paid no attention to her as she came out of the city gates.

Once Mrs. Chao was caught by the Japanese, and her husband and younger children were imprisoned with her. Her guerrillas, meanwhile, had captured a puppet general. In fact, her own son had made the capture. The Japanese exchanged her for the puppet general and were proud of their shrewdness. Later the Japanese offered a reward for her capture—dead or alive.

"Since the Government says I am too old to fight," she said, "I will continue to talk to the farmers and the farmers' wives here in Szechwan about sending their boys to the front. We cannot give up until the Japanese are driven out, no matter how hard things get."

Women's War Fund Teams Are Far Above Quota

The forty-five teams of the women's division of the New York War Fund reported at their closing session that their subscriptions had mounted to \$1,337,335, carrying them 133 per cent above their quota. This amount represented 8,584 donations.

Mrs. Vincent Astor, chairman of the women's division, awarded certificates to the 20 teams which brought in the greatest number of contributions, the highest of which were captured by Mrs. Jerome J. Hanauer, with 1,912 donations, and Mrs. Henry G. Gray, with 1,296.

Richard W. Lawrence, campaign chairman of the New York War Fund, concluded the meeting by presenting Mrs. Astor with a leather-bound album of candid-camera photographs recording her activities during the drive.

Copies of Tribute To Willkie Available

Attractively printed copies of the notable tribute to Wendell Willkie delivered by Rev. Dr. John S. Bonnell at the funeral services held in New York City on October 10, are available to those interested either at U.C.R. Headquarters or at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.

Lin Yutang Says Guns, Not Advice Needed

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ang Russian anti-tank guns arrived for the Chinese Army and helped to turn the battle into a victory for China. The Russians just gave, without playing high politics in Chinese affairs and without exacting a Shylock price. Call those Chinese officers at Taierchuang "war lords" or anything you like; they are not even interested in what you say. They just want guns. Give them the guns now. They are still fighting at the front.

(Letter to the New York Herald Tribune, reprinted by permission of Mr. Lin.)

Should Appreciate Virtues, Briton Says

(Continued from Page 5)

When this government of General Chiang went to war on our side in 1937 its members courageously accepted a challenge to its life—and to the life of the people it represented—as grave as history has ever presented to the existence of a government and a nation. It faced a challenge to almost every modern military, industrial, financial and commercial resource at its command. It accepted the destruction of almost the entire fabric of modern resources on which its own existence had been painfully built, and suffered the reduction of those resources to the level of a mediocrally primitive destitution. Two things alone sustained China's faith—her own powers of endurance and her confidence in ultimate foreign help.

... Given the weak physical condition of China when she ventured her challenge of Japan, plus the almost entire loss to Japan's armies of her modern economic structure, plus the almost total and most effective blockade any nation in history has ever suffered—in no wise compensated for, as in the case of Russia and Britain, by other than almost negligible lend-lease aid—the miracle is that China has survived at all to fight faithfully on our side. It is against that miracle of faithfulness and endurance, steadfastness and hope—despite the most fearful odds and our inability to bring her essential succor—that the ill of China, of which we are today so impatient, should be weighed. The verdict should weigh heavily in China's favor.

Every Chinese town of more than 10,000 population has been bombed at least once in the seven years the war has been going on.



AN INTERESTING PICTURE OF CHINA TODAY is given in the current March of Time film, "Inside China Today." Newest shots show destruction of American installations in territory recently over-run by the Japanese, points up political and military difficulties facing China. The above three photographs are stills from the picture taken by Victor Jurgens, March of Time photographer in China. *Top*: Chinese boys learning the problems of the peasants as a part of their education in the Chinese Youth Movement; *center*, Chinese hand labor build airfields from which American Superfortresses bombed Japan; *bottom*, a group of fighting Chinese soldiers file through a typical Chinese village.



SOLDIERS AT JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS, congregated at the Wainwright U.S.O. on October 10 to play cards and dance amid an exhibition of posters and pictures of China provided by U.C.R. Included in the picture are Pfc. Brooks Fields, Norfolk, Va.; T/5 John R. Wilkins, Norfolk, Va.; Pvt. James De Carbo, Newcastle, Pa.; Pfc. Milton J. Leong, Jersey City, N. J.; Pvt. Andrew Kearns, Newark, N. J. At table: T/5 Leonard Joke, Long Beach, Calif.; Pfc. William Wing, Tacoma, Wash.; Pfc. Frank Tang, Phoenix, Ariz.; Sgt. Allen Lee, San Francisco, Calif.; Pfc. James Luke, Seattle, Washington.

Reports on October Successes Come In

Although nearly two months have elapsed since the American celebration of China's Double Tenth Anniversary, reports are still being received at headquarters of outstanding events which were held in hundreds of cities. The celebration held in Hawaii is of particular interest.

Dr. Fred K. Lam, U.C.R. chairman in Hawaii, reported that "The Double-Ten Observation in Hawaii was very successful and indicative of the widespread interest in China's contribution towards democracy and the allied war efforts."

In addition to newspaper and radio publicity, and special programs organized by schools, churches and clubs, a large garden party was held in the Honolulu Academy of Arts. It was the largest event of its kind held in Honolulu since the war began and was attended by Governor Ingram M. Stainback, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Consul General Mui and 1200 prominent citizens. The Institute of Public Relations, assisted financially by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, sponsored the event.

Novel Anniversary Plan Aids Charity

Mr. and Mrs. David Ronsheim of 210 West 90th Street, New York, selected a novel way to celebrate their 40th wedding anniversary. Preparing a list of charitable organizations of whose work they especially approve, Mr. and Mrs. Ronsheim sent each a 40th anniversary check for \$40. United China Relief is grateful to have been one of the recipients.

Background of China's Troubles Sketched

A historical perspective on recent troubling developments in China is provided by a detailed statement prepared by a special committee representing friends of the Christian movement in China and intended to be used as background material, not for publication, by mission boards, missionaries and the church press. The committee was composed of Earl Ballou, Frank Cartwright and B. A. Garside. Mimeographed copies may be obtained by application to U.C.R. publicity department.

Cooperatives Happy To Receive Small Tools

The State Department's Division of Cultural Cooperation reports that the president of National Southwest Associated University at Kunming, writing to Vice President Henry A. Wallace regarding books and other equipment which Mr. Wallace delivered to China in June, stated:

"The medicine, the microscopes and all the other articles are very useful to us and are supplying, at least in part, a great need which we have felt for the past few years."

Another letter from the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives at Chengtu to an American official in Washington stated:

"The stuff (small tools) you sent via Wallace's plane for simple industries was excellent and we hope for more. It is just what we want. I turned it over to our Men and Machines Office and they started straight away on translation and copying to send to CTC all over the country."

Fragments of Jap bombs are carefully gathered in China to make hand grenades and surgical instruments. Propaganda leaflets are kept and used for student notebooks.